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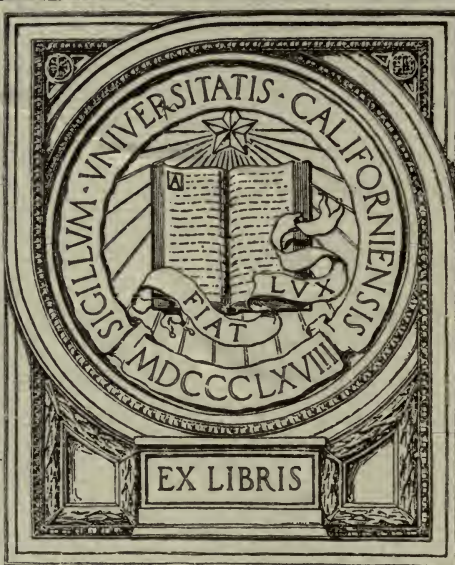
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CONNECTICUT SCHOOL DOCUMENT

No 10 — 1910

(WHOLE NUMBER—352)

Laws relating to schools



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1910

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OFFICE
Room 42 CAPITOL Hartford

NO. 1000
APR 11 1910

NOTE

This compilation includes all sections of the General Statutes of 1902 and of later public acts pertaining to schools and the duties of school officers.

Special Acts, under which the schools of several towns and districts are organized and administered, are also given, pages 118-147.

At the margin of each section will be found the number of the section in the General Statutes.

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CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT

[ARTICLE EIGHT]

Of Education

§ 1 The charter of Yale College, as modified by agreement with the corporation thereof, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed in May, 1792, is hereby confirmed.

§ 2 The fund, called the SCHOOL FUND, shall remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of the public or common schools throughout the state, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof. The value and amount of said fund shall, as soon as practicable, be ascertained in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe, published and recorded in the Comptroller's office; and no law shall ever be made authorizing said fund to be diverted to any other use than the encouragement and support of public or common schools, among the several school societies, as justice and equity shall require.

LAWS RELATING TO SCHOOLS

CHAPTER I

State Board of Education

General Statutes Chapter 129 page 557

G S sec 2111
1849 1865 1888
1884 1887
Rev 1888
§§2095 2097
1889 ch 125
1893 ch 177
1895 ch 227
1909 ch 217

How constitn-
ted

§ 1 The state board of education shall consist of seven members, not more than two of whom shall come from any one congressional district, of whom three shall constitute a quorum. The governor and lieutenant-governor shall be *ex officio* members of said board.

The general assembly, on or before the first day of July, at each regular session, shall appoint two members of said board, one for the term of four years from the first day of July of the year of his appointment, and one for the term of four years from the first day of July of the year next after his appointment. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall, during each regular session of the general assembly, appoint one member of said board for a term of two years from the first day of July of the year of his appointment.¹

Vacancies

Vacancies arising during a regular session of the general assembly shall be filled by appointment by the general assembly. Vacancies not filled by the general assembly shall be filled by appointment by the governor.

Secretary

Said board shall appoint a secretary, who shall perform such services as the board may prescribe, and who shall be paid such salary as the board may determine.

Clerks

Said board shall have power to hire necessary clerks, who shall assist the secretary and shall perform such duties as the board or the secretary shall prescribe.

G S sec 2112
1865 1883 1887
Rev 1888 §2096

§ 2 The board shall have general supervision and control of the educational interests of the state;

May direct what books shall be used in all its schools, but shall not direct any book to be changed oftener than once in five years;²

¹ The members are paid their necessary expenses Gen Stat § 4811

² §§ 116 130

Shall prescribe the form of registers¹ to be kept in said schools and the form of blanks and inquiries for the returns² to be made by the various school boards and committees;

Shall keep informed as to the condition and progress of the public schools in the state;

And shall seek to improve the methods and promote the efficiency of teaching therein, by holding, at convenient places in the state, meetings of teachers and school officers, for the purpose of instructing in the best modes of administering, governing, and teaching public schools, and by such other means as they shall deem appropriate; but the expenses incurred in such meetings shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars in any year.

Said board shall, on or before the Monday after the first Wednesday in January in each year, submit to the governor a report containing a printed abstract of said returns, a detailed statement of the doings of the board, and an account of the condition of the public schools, of the amount and quality of instruction therein, and such other information as will apprise the general assembly of the true condition, progress, and needs of public education.³

¹ Registers are supplied to public and private schools There is a special form for evening schools

Private schools must keep prescribed register § 21

For duties of teachers in connection with registers see § 237

² Returns to be made to state board of education see § 118

a reports of school visitors § 118

including names of teachers and committees § 129

forfeiture § 119

b reports by district board of education § 66

reports of evening schools § 83

reports of private schools § 21

reports of eyesight tests § 5

number and names of children attending non-local high schools § 74

number and names of children conveyed to non-local high schools § 78

salaries of district and other superintendents §§ 136, 139

average attendance in certain schools § 248

Blanks are supplied for all above returns and for reports of district committees to school visitors § 196

³ Other powers and duties of the board not enumerated in this chapter are to

a enforce law relating to attendance at evening schools § 82

b enforce law relating to employment of children § 29

investigate and grant certificates of age in certain cases §§ 25, 26

c appoint public library committee § 284

d order sanitary changes in schoolhouses § 303

e examine teachers for county homes and appoint acting visitor for said schools § 94

f relieve towns from maintaining evening schools § 85

g appoint and pay agents to act as superintendents in certain towns § 140

h approve high schools in certain cases § 72 apply to comptroller for high school grant § 74

i examine incorporated high schools and academies § 75

j approve high schools to which children are conveyed § 76

apply to comptroller for high school conveyance grant § 78

1903 ch 96
Duties of
citizenship

G S sec 2246
1894
Rev 1888 §2222
1895 ch 135
May grant cer-
tificates

G S sec 2251
1899 ch 104
1901 ch 40
Eyesight of
children to be
tested

G S sec 2113
1883
Rev 1888 §2098
Appointment of
agent

G S sec 4707
1886 1887
Rev 1888 §1755
1893 ch 227 §6
Enforcement of
child labor law

§ 3 The duties of citizenship shall be taught in the public schools. The state board of education shall prepare and distribute to every school an outline of questions and suggestions relating to said subject, and said outline may be used in said schools.

§ 4 The state board of education may, upon public examination in such branches and upon such terms as it may prescribe, grant a certificate of qualification to teach in any public school in the state, and may revoke the same. The certificate of qualification issued under this section shall be accepted by boards of school visitors, boards of education, and town school committees in lieu of any other examination.¹

§ 5 The state board of education shall prepare or cause to be prepared suitable test cards and blanks to be used in testing the eyesight of the pupils in public schools, and shall furnish the same, together with all necessary instructions for their use, free of expense, to every school in the state. The superintendent, principal, or teacher, in every school, during the fall term in the year 1904 and triennially thereafter, shall test the eyesight of all pupils under his charge according to the instructions furnished, and shall notify in writing the parent or guardian of every pupil who shall be found to have any defect of vision or disease of the eyes, with a brief statement of such defect or disease, and shall make written report of all such cases to the state board of education.

§ 6 The board may appoint an agent to secure the observance of the laws relating to the instruction of children, and such agent shall make written report of his work to the secretary semiannually.²

§ 7 It shall be the duty of the state board of education, and the school visitors, boards of education, and town school committees to enforce §§ 24, 25, and 27, and for that purpose the state board of education may appoint agents, under its supervision and control, for terms of not more than one year, who shall be paid not to exceed five dollars a day for time actually employed and necessary expenses, and whose accounts shall be approved by said board and audited by the comptroller. The agents so appointed may be directed by said

- k* approve superintendents in certain cases §§ 137 138
- l* apply to comptroller for state average attendance grant § 248
- m* disapprove teachers in certain cases § 249
- n* make estimates Gen Stat §§ 63 64
- o* make reports Gen Stat §§ 199 203

¹ § 233: see §§ 71 123 204 223

² Must grant certificates of age to foreign born children § 25 May inspect registers of private schools § 21 If school accommodations are not supplied by towns may appeal to selectmen § 51 or give hearing § 53

board to enforce the provisions of the law requiring the attendance of children at school¹ and to perform any duties necessary or proper for the due execution of the duties and powers of the board.²

§ 8 The state board of education shall keep an account of the money drawn and paid out for school libraries and philosophical apparatus pursuant to chapter xviii, and the comptroller shall annually audit such account.³

G S sec 2214
1856 1867 1869
1883
Rev 1888 §2230
Account of
library grant

§ 9 The board may expend such sum as may be necessary to perform the duties and execute the powers conferred upon it, and shall semiannually file with the comptroller a certified account of all state money received and expended during the preceding half year,⁴ which account shall be audited by the comptroller. All orders for drawing state money shall be signed by the secretary and countersigned by a duly authorized committee of the board.

G S sec 2114
1865 1883
Rev 1888 §3099

Expenditures

§ 10 In all cases when a school in any district has been or shall be kept during a portion of the school year, but not according to law, or when for any other cause there has been or shall be a forfeiture of moneys accruing from the school fund or annual state appropriation that would otherwise have been paid to any town or school district, the secretary of the state board of education shall, on application from such town or school district, examine into the facts of the case, and decide, according to equity, on the right of the applicants to receive the money so forfeited; and if he decides in favor of such right, and so certifies to the comptroller, the same shall be paid as if no forfeiture had occurred.

G S sec 2278
1849 1856
Rev 1888 §2345

Forfeitures may
be remitted

§ 11 The secretary of the state board of education shall annually, in January, give to the comptroller, in writing, a list of the towns and districts which have incurred the forfeiture described in § 118, with the percentage of forfeiture in each case; and the comptroller, in making payment of school moneys aforesaid, shall deduct the amount of money which each town or district shall have forfeited under the provisions of said section.

G S sec 2170
1882
Rev 1888 §2147

Forfeitures to
be reported

Normal Schools

§ 12 The state board of education shall maintain normal schools as seminaries for training teachers in the art of in-

G S sec 2290
1849 1865 1872
1883 1884
Rev 1888 §2347
1889 ch 186
1893 ch 215

¹ Chap ii

² Must grant certificates of age § 25 May inspect registers of private schools § 21, and if school accommodations are not supplied by towns appeal to selectmen § 51 or give hearing § 53

³ page 81

⁴ The fiscal year ends September 30, Gen Stat § 182

Maintenance

structing and governing in the public schools of this state, at the places where such schools are legally established, and such sum as the state board of education may in each year deem necessary for their support, not exceeding eighty thousand dollars for the four normal schools now established, shall be annually paid therefor from the treasury of the state, on the order of said board; but the board shall not expend any money for a normal school hereafter established, until the town, city, or city school district, in which said school is situated shall have agreed in writing with said board to furnish, and shall have furnished, schools, in suitable and sufficient school buildings in connection with the training department in said school, the terms of said agreement to be satisfactory to said board; and every such town, city, or city school district is hereby empowered to make and execute such agreements.

G S sec 2281

1849 1883 1885

Rev 1888 §2243

1889 ch 186 §2

Number and ad-
mission of
students

§ 13 The number of pupils in each school shall be determined by the state board of education. Said board may make regulations governing the admission of candidates. To all pupils admitted to a normal school all its privileges, including tuition, shall be gratuitous; no persons, however, shall be entitled to these privileges until they have filed with said board a written declaration that their object in securing admission to such school is to become qualified to teach in public schools, and that they intend to teach in the public schools of this state.

G S sec 2283

1849 1883 1885

Rev 1888 §2240

1889 ch 186 §3

Selection of

students

§ 14 The school officers in each town shall annually, upon request, forward to said board the names of such persons as they can recommend as suitable persons in age, character, talents, and attainments, to be received as pupils in said schools.

G S sec 2283

1849 1865 1883

Rev 1888 §2250

1889 ch 186 §4

1897 ch 35

Expenditures

accounts re-

ports

§ 15 The state board of education shall expend the funds provided for the support of normal schools, appoint and remove their teachers, and make rules for their management;¹ shall file semiannually with the comptroller, to be audited by him, a statement of the receipts and expenses on account of the normal schools, and shall annually make to the governor a report of the condition of those schools and the doings of said board in connection therewith.

G S sec 2254

1849 1883

Rev 1888 §2251

1889 ch 186 §5

Model schools

§ 16 Said board may establish and maintain model schools under permanent teachers approved by it, in which the pupils of the normal schools shall have an opportunity to practice modes of instruction and discipline.

1909 ch 193

§ 17 The state board of education may at all times main-

¹ See § 45

tain, in any of the normal schools, one student, selected on the basis of scholarship and general fitness, from each town in the state having a valuation by the board of equalization of less than one and one-half million dollars, upon the recommendation of the town school committee or board of school visitors of such town; and for students admitted to said schools under the provisions of this act living expenses, not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars for each pupil in any one year, shall be provided by said state board of education free of charge. Every person entering a normal school under the provisions of this act shall enter into an agreement with the state board of education to remain at the normal school for two years, unless in case of ill health or dismissal by the school authorities, and to teach in one of the towns from which such students are nominated or appointed for a period of three years after graduation unless excused by the state board of education.

Trained
teachers for
small towns

CHAPTER II

Attendance, Employment, and Instruction of Children

General Statutes, Chapter 130, page 558

§ 18 All parents and those who have care of children¹ shall bring them up in some lawful and honest employment, and instruct them or cause them to be instructed in reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and United States history.²

G S sec 2116
1650 1813 1821
1849 1872 1882
1885 1887
Rev 1888 §2102
1895 ch 134
1899 ch 19

Every parent or other person having control of a child over seven and under sixteen years³ of age shall cause such child to attend a public day school regularly during the hours and terms the public school in the district wherein such child resides is in session, or while the school is in session where provision for the instruction of such child is made according to law, unless the parent or person having control of such child can show that the child is elsewhere receiving regularly thorough instruction during said hours and terms in the studies taught in the public schools.⁴

Duties of
parents and
guardians

Children over fourteen years of age shall not be subject to the requirements of this section while lawfully employed at labor at home or elsewhere; but this provision shall not permit such children to be irregular in attendance at school while they

¹ Words "those who have the care of children" equivalent to parents or guardians 59 Conn 489

Statute to receive a liberal construction 59 Conn 492

² See §§ 40 43 44 45 ³ §§ 127 240 243 ⁴ § 21

are enrolled as scholars, nor exempt any child who is enrolled as a member of a school from any rule concerning irregularity of attendance which has been enacted or may be enacted by the town school committee, board of school visitors, or board of education, having control of the school.¹

G S sec 2117
1882 1885 1887
Rev 1888 §2103

Penalty

Excuses

§ 19 Each week's failure on the part of a person to comply with any provision of § 18 shall be a distinct offense, punishable with a fine not exceeding five dollars.

Said penalty shall not be incurred when it appears that the child is destitute of clothing suitable for attending school, and the parent or person having control of such child is unable to provide such clothing, or its mental or physical condition is such as to render its instruction inexpedient or impracticable.

Complaint

All offenses concerning the same child shall be charged in separate counts in one complaint. When a complaint contains more than one count the court may give sentence on one or more counts and suspend sentence on the remaining counts.

Procedure

If at the end of twelve weeks from the date of the sentence it shall appear that the child concerned has attended school regularly during that time judgment on such remaining counts shall not be executed.

1903 ch 29
Child required
to attend school
until sixteen
years of age,
when

1905 ch 36

§ 20 Whenever the school visitors, town school committee, or board of education of any town or district shall by vote decide, or whenever the state board of education shall ascertain that a child over fourteen and under sixteen years of age has not schooling sufficient to warrant his leaving school to be employed, and shall so notify the parent or guardian of said child in writing, the parent or guardian of said child shall cause him to attend school regularly during the days and hours that the public school in the district in which said parent or guardian resides is in session, and until the parent or guardian of said child has obtained from said board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education, or from the state board of education, if the notice shall have been given by the said state board of education, a leaving certificate stating that the education of said child is satisfactory to said visitors, town school committee, or board of education, or to said state board of education, as the case may be; provided, that said parent or guardian shall not be required to cause his child to attend school after the child is sixteen years of age. Each week's failure on the part of a person to comply with the provisions of this section shall be a distinct offense, punishable with a fine

¹ § 116 See § 20

not exceeding five dollars, and the provisions of section 19 shall be applicable to all proceedings under this act.

§ 21 Attendance of children at a school other than a public school shall not be regarded as compliance with the laws of the state requiring parents and other persons having control of children to cause them to attend school, unless the teachers or persons having control of such school shall keep a register of attendance in the form and manner prescribed by the state board of education for the public schools,¹ which register shall at all times during school hours be open to the inspection of the secretary and agents of the state board of education,² and shall make such reports and returns concerning the school under their charge to the secretary of the state board of education as are required from the school visitors concerning the public schools,³ except that no report concerning expenses shall be required. The secretary of the state board of education shall furnish to the teachers or persons having charge of any school, on their request, such registers and blanks for returns as may be necessary for compliance with the provisions of this section.

§ 22 Every person who shall employ a child under fourteen years of age during the hours while the school which such child should attend is in session, and every person who shall authorize or permit on premises under his control any such child to be so employed, shall be fined not more than twenty dollars for every week in which such child is so employed.

§ 23 Every parent or other person, having control of a child, who shall make any false statement concerning the age of such child with intent to deceive the town clerk or registrar of births, marriages, and deaths of any town, or the teacher of any school, or shall instruct a child to make any such false statement, shall be fined not more than twenty dollars.⁴

§ 24 No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment.

§ 25 Every person or corporation employing a child under sixteen years of age in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment shall obtain a certificate showing that the child is over fourteen years of age. Such certificate shall be signed by the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths or by the town clerk of the town where the child was born, or by a teacher of the school which the child last attended, or by the person having custody of the register of said school.⁵

If a child was not born in the United States, the state

G S sec 2118
1887
Rev 1888 §2104
Attendance at
private schools

G S sec 2119
1842 1869 1871
1882 1885
Rev 1888 §2105
1899 ch 41
Employment of
children under
fourteen

G S sec 2120
1882 1885
Rev 1888 §2107
1901 ch 110
Penalty

G S sec 4704
1886
Rev 1888 §1753
1895 ch 118 §1
Employment of
children under
fourteen

G S sec 4705
1886
Rev 1888 §1754
1895 ch 118
1901 ch 110 §§1
2 3

Certificate of
age of child

1905 ch 115

¹ § 2 ² §§ 6 7 ³ § 2 ⁴ § 25 ⁵ §§ 23 26

board of education may investigate and, if it appears that said child is over fourteen years of age, may grant a certificate accordingly, and this certificate may be accepted as evidence of age. The parent or guardian of any child shall state, under oath, to the secretary or agent of the state board of education, the date of birth of the child, and shall present any family record, passport, or other documentary evidence which said board may require, showing the age of the child. The said secretary or agents may administer the oath required by this section.

Every employer or other person having control of any establishment or premises where children under sixteen years of age are employed, who shall neglect to have and keep on file the certificates described in this section or to show the same, with a list of the names of such children so employed, to the secretary or an agent of the state board of education, or to an agent of the board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education, as the case may be, of the town in which the establishment or premises are located, when demanded during the usual business hours, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

§ 26 If a child who has not attended school in this state was born in the United States, but no record of the date of birth can be obtained, or if the record of the date of birth of a child on a school register in one year is inconsistent with the record in another year, or if a child has not attended school in this state at least one term of twelve weeks, the state board of education may investigate, and, if it appears that the child is over fourteen years of age, may grant a certificate accordingly, and this certificate may be accepted as evidence of age in lieu of the certificate prescribed in section 25. When the parent or guardian applies for a certificate under the provisions of this section, he shall state under oath to the secretary or to an agent of the state board of education the date and place of birth, and shall exhibit upon request any family records or other papers showing the age of the child.

§ 27 Every person acting for himself, or as agent of a mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment, who shall employ, authorize, or permit to be employed in such establishment any child, in violation of any provision of § 24 or § 25, shall be fined not more than sixty dollars, and every week of such illegal employment shall be a distinct offense; *provided*, that no person shall be punished under this section for the employment of any child, when at the time of such employ-

1903 ch 75

Certificates of
age

G S sec 4706
1886
Rev 1888
§§1754 2107
1895 ch 118 §2
1901 ch 110
§§4 5
See §2120

Penalty

ment the employer shall obtain, and thereafter during such employment keep on file, the certificate provided for in § 25.

§ 28 No certificate of age under the provisions of §§ 24, 25, 26, and 27, shall be given to any child under sixteen years of age unless such child shall be able to read with facility, to write legibly simple sentences in the English language, and to perform the operations of the fundamental rules of arithmetic up to and including fractions; provided, however, that foreign-born children may be given such certificate if over fourteen years of age and if they have an equivalent education in their native language.

Employment of
children under
16 years of age
1899 ch 123

§ 29 It shall be the duty of the state board of education, and the school visitors, boards of education, and town school committees to enforce §§ 24, 25, and 27, and for that purpose the state board of education may appoint agents, under its supervision and control, for terms of not more than one year, who shall be paid not to exceed five dollars a day for time actually employed and necessary expenses, and whose accounts shall be approved by said board and audited by the comptroller. The agents so appointed may be directed by said board to enforce the provisions of the law requiring the attendance¹ of children at school and to perform any duties necessary or proper for the due execution of the duties and powers of the board.

G S sec 4707
1886 1887
Rev 1888 §1755
1893 ch 227 §6

Enforcement of
three preceding
sections

§ 30 The school visitors or the town school committee in every town shall, once or more in every year, examine into the situation of the children employed in all manufacturing establishments, and ascertain whether all the provisions of this chapter are duly observed, and report all violations thereof to the proper prosecuting authority.

G S sec 2121
1842
Rev 1888 §2108

Report of viola-
tions of law

§ 31 Each city and town may make regulations concerning habitual truants from school and children between the ages of seven and sixteen years² wandering about its streets or public places, having no lawful occupation, nor attending school, and growing up in ignorance; and may make such by-laws, respecting such children, as shall conduce to their welfare and to public order, imposing penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one breach thereof.

G S sec 2122
1865
Rev 1888 §2110

By-laws con-
cerning truants

§ 32 Every town, and the mayor and aldermen of every city, having such by-laws, shall annually appoint three or more persons, who alone shall be authorized to prosecute for violations thereof. All warrants issued upon such prosecutions shall be returnable before any justice of the peace, or judge of the city or police court of the town or city.

G S sec 2123
1865
Rev 1888 §2111

Truant officers

¹ §§ 18-23 ² §§ 320 327

G S sec 2124
1869 1877
Rev 1888 §2112
1899 ch 19

Arrest of
truants

G S sec 2125
1869 1872 1877
Rev 1888 §2113
1903 ch 93 §2
1901 ch 56

Truants com-
mitted to school
for boys

G S sec 2126
1877
Rev 1888 §2114

Fees for arrest-
ing truants

G S sec 2127
1869
Rev 1888 §2115

Warrant and
hearing

G S sec 2128
1869
Rev 1888 §2116
Judgment may
be suspended

§ 33 The police in any city, and bailiffs, constables, sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs in their respective precincts, shall arrest all boys between seven and sixteen years of age, who habitually wander or loiter about the streets or public places, or anywhere beyond the proper control of their parents or guardians, during the usual school hours of the school term; and may stop any boy under sixteen years of age, during such hours, and ascertain whether he is a truant from school; and if he be, shall send him to such school.

§ 34 Every boy arrested three times or more under the provisions of § 33 shall be taken before the judge of the criminal or police court, or a justice of the peace in the city, borough, or town where such arrest is made; and if it shall appear that such boy has no lawful occupation, or is not attending school, or is growing up in habits of idleness or immorality, or is an habitual truant, he may be committed to any institution of instruction or correction, or house of reformation in said city, borough, or town, for not more than three years, or, if such boy be not less than ten years of age, with the approval of the selectmen, to the Connecticut school for boys.

§ 35 Officers other than policemen of cities shall receive for making the arrests required by §§ 33 and 34 such fees, not exceeding the fees allowed by law for making other arrests, as may be allowed by the selectmen of the town in which such arrests are made; but unless a warrant was issued by a judge of the criminal or police court, or by a justice of the peace, the officer shall, before receiving his fees, present to the selectmen of the town a written statement showing the name of each boy arrested, the day on which the arrest was made, and if the boy was returned to school the name or number of the school to which he was so returned.

§ 36 In all cases arising under the provisions of §§ 33, 34, or 35, a proper warrant shall be issued by the judge of the criminal court of the city, or by a justice of the peace in the borough or town, where such arrest is made; and the father, if living, or if not, the mother or guardian of such boy, shall be notified, if such parent or guardian can be found, of the day and time of hearing. The fees of the judge or justice shall be two dollars for such hearing; and all expenses shall be paid by the city, borough, or town in and for which he exercised such jurisdiction.

§ 37 After the hearing in any such case such judge or justice of the peace may, at his discretion, indefinitely suspend judgment.

§ 38 Upon the request of the parent or guardian of any girl between seven and sixteen years of age, a warrant may be issued for her arrest in the manner and on the conditions provided in the preceding sections with respect to boys; and thereupon the same proceedings may be had as are above provided, except that said girl may be committed to the Connecticut industrial school for girls.¹

G S sec 2199
1869 1876
Rev 1888 §2117
1899 ch 19

Vagrant girls
committed to
industrial
school

§ 39 The selectmen of any town may appoint committees of school districts and janitors of school buildings, and other persons on nomination by the school visitors of the town or board of education of an incorporated school district, special constables. Said constables shall have power in the town in which they reside, and in adjoining towns when offenders have escaped thither, to arrest for truancy and other causes named in § 33, and for disturbance of schools and school meetings, and damage to school property, and to serve criminal process in all such cases.

G S sec 1840
1882
Rev 1888 §70

School commit-
tees and janitors
as special con-
stables

CHAPTER III

Duties of Towns

General Statutes Chapter 131 page 561

§ 40 Public schools shall be maintained for at least thirty-six weeks in each year in every town and school district.

G S sec 2130
1868 1870 1884
Rev 1888 §2118
1889 ch 6
1895 ch 119
1897 ch 101
1899 ch 54 §1

No town shall receive any money from the state treasury for any district unless the school therein has been kept during the time herein required; but no school need be maintained in any district in which the average attendance² at the school in said district during the preceding year, ending the fourteenth day of July,³ was less than eight.⁴

Number of
weeks of school

In said schools shall be taught, by teachers found duly qualified,⁵ reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and United States history, and such other studies, including elementary science and training in manual arts, as may be prescribed by the board of school visitors, or town school committee.

Studies

The public schools of every town and district shall be open to children over five years of age without discrimination on account of race or color,⁶ but school visitors, town school committees, and boards of education, may, by vote at a meeting

Age of
admission

¹ § 327 ² Method of obtaining average attendance is prescribed in reg-
ister ³ § 254 ⁴ §§ 50 261 ⁵ §§ 64 71 123 204 223

⁶ A child is entitled to school privileges in a district if he is residing there
59 Conn 491 See §§ 240 243

duly called, admit to any school children over four years of age.

G S sec 2131
1886
Rev 1888 §2120
1899 ch 54 §2
Kindergartens

§ 41 Any town or school district may establish and maintain kindergartens which shall be open to children over three years of age.

G S sec 2248
Who may
employ teacher

§ 42 Any town, unless otherwise provided, may direct the school visitors to employ the teachers for all public schools of the town for such terms of the schools as it may specify.¹

1903 ch 96
Duties of
citizenship

§ 43 The duties of citizenship shall be taught in the public schools. The state board of education shall prepare and distribute to every school an outline of questions and suggestions relating to said subject, and said outline may be used in said schools.

G S sec 2154
1884
Rev 1888 §2123

§ 44 Any town, at its annual meeting, may direct its school visitors or town school committee to employ one or more teachers to give instruction in the rudiments and principles of vocal and instrumental music in its several schools, and the salary of such teachers shall be paid by such town.

Instruction in
music

G S sec 2162
1886
Rev 1888
§§2100 2141
1893 ch 157
1901 ch 81

§ 45 Hygiene, including the effects of alcohol and narcotics on health and character, shall be taught as a regular branch of study to pupils above the third grade in public schools; and, in grades above the fifth, text-books treating of the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human system shall be used. This section shall apply to classes in ungraded schools corresponding to the grades designated herein, but shall not include high schools. Normal and teachers' training schools shall give instruction on the subjects prescribed in this section and concerning the best method of teaching the same.²

Effects of
alcohol and
narcotics to be
taught

G S sec 2163
Rev 1888 §2100
1893 ch 157
§1901 ch 81 §6
Comptroller
may withhold
school money

§ 46 Whenever the comptroller shall be satisfied that any town or district has failed to comply with the requirements of § 45, he may withhold from such town or district the whole or any part of the school dividend.³

G S sec 2135
1867 1886
Rev 1888 §2124
1899 ch 17

§ 47 Any town at its annual meeting may direct the school visitors, town school committee, or board of education to purchase, at the expense of said town, the text-books and other school supplies used in the public schools of said town, and said text-books and supplies shall be loaned to the pupils of said public schools free of charge, subject to such rules and regulations as the school visitors, town school committee, or board of education may prescribe.⁴

Text-books
and supplies

§ 48 Any town at its annual meeting may direct the school visitors, town school committee, or board of education to purchase, at the expense of said town, the text-books

1907 ch. 40
Towns may vote
to furnish free
text-books and
supplies, when

and other school supplies used in the public schools of said town, and said text-books and supplies shall be loaned to the pupils of said public schools free of charge, subject to such rules and regulations as the school visitors, town school committee, or board of education may prescribe. Whenever twenty legal voters shall so petition, the vote to determine whether the said school officers shall purchase text-books and supplies as hereinbefore provided shall be by ballot, and every ballot cast shall be inclosed in the official envelope provided for ballots for town officers.¹ Those electors who are in favor of directing said school officers to so purchase text-books and supplies shall deposit a ballot with the words "Free text-books Yes" written or printed thereon, and those who are opposed shall deposit a ballot with the words "Free text-books No" written or printed thereon. The ballots cast shall be examined, sorted, and recorded, and the result declared in the manner provided by law, and if the majority of the ballots so given in bear the words "Free text-books Yes," said school officers shall purchase such text-books and supplies as hereinbefore provided.²

§ 49 Whenever an acting school visitor shall find that any pupils in the public schools are not supplied with the prescribed text-books, and in the opinion of said acting school visitor the parents of the pupils are unable to buy the required books³ the said acting visitor shall purchase the said books, and shall certify the cost of the same to the selectmen, or the town school committee, as the case may be, who shall draw an order on the town treasurer for the payment of the bill.

*G S sec 2136
1897 ch 27*

*Text-books to
be provided by
town*

§ 50 Every town in which a school has been discontinued⁴ shall furnish, whenever necessary, by transportation or

1903 ch 210 §1

¹ § 1634 of the general statutes relating to envelopes was repealed by § 27 of chapter 250 of the public acts of 1909.

² The general assembly of 1905 passed an act concerning free text-books and school supplies as follows:—

Every town which has not heretofore directed its school visitors, town school committee, or board of education to purchase, at the expense of the town, the text-books and other school supplies used in the public schools of said town shall, at its annual town meeting in 1905, vote by ballot to determine whether the said school officers shall purchase text-books and supplies under the provisions of section 2135 of the general statutes. At the said annual town meeting in 1905, the selectmen shall provide a ballot box plainly marked "free text-books," and in towns divided into wards or voting districts, for annual town meetings, a ballot box marked as aforesaid shall be provided at each of such wards or voting districts. Those electors who are in favor of directing the said school officers to purchase text-books and supplies under the provisions of said section shall deposit in said ballot box a ballot with the words "free text-books yes" written or printed thereon, and those who are opposed shall deposit a ballot with the words "free text-books no" written or printed thereon. The ballots cast shall be examined, sorted, and counted, and the result declared, in the manner provided by law, and if a majority of the ballots so given in, have

³ §§ 116 195

⁴ §§ 40 52. 53 261

School
accommodation
must be
furnished

otherwise, school accommodations so that every child over seven and under sixteen years of age can attend school as required in section 18. If any town refuses or neglects to furnish such accommodations, the parent or guardian of any child who is deprived of schooling, or any agent or officer whose duty it is to compel the observance of the laws concerning attendance at school, may, in writing, request a hearing by the town school committee, board of school visitors, or board of education, as the case may be, and said officers shall give such person a hearing within ten days after receipt of his written request therefor, and shall make a finding within ten days after said hearing.

Hearing

1903 ch 210 §2

Appeal

§ 51 Any parent, guardian, or officer aggrieved by said finding may take an appeal therefrom to the board of selectmen, which shall give a public hearing in the town in which the cause of complaint arises. If it appears that any child is illegally or unreasonably deprived of schooling, said board shall require the proper school officer to make arrangements to enable the parent or guardian to comply with the provisions of section 18.

Towns to
furnish by trans-
portation or
otherwise
school accom-
modations to
children

1909 ch 116 §1

§ 52 Every town shall furnish, by transportation or otherwise, school accommodations so that every child over seven and under sixteen years of age can attend school as required in section 18. If any town refuses or neglects to furnish such accommodations, the parent or guardian of any child who is deprived of schooling, or any agent or officer whose duty it is to compel the observance of the laws concerning attendance at school, may in writing request a hearing by the town school

the words "free text books yes," said school officers shall purchase such text-books and supplies under the provisions of said section.

Under the provisions of this act 72 towns voted yes and 45 no. The towns now supplying free text books are:—

Andover - Avon - Barkhamsted - Beacon Falls - Berlin - Bethany - Bethel - Bloomfield - Bolton - Branford - Bridgeport - Bridgewater - Brookfield - Canaan - Chatham - Cheshire - Chester - Clinton - Colebrook - Columbia - Cornwall - Cromwell - Darien - Eastford - East Granby - East Haddam - East Hartford - East Haven - East Lyme - East Windsor - Ellington - Enfield - Essex - Fairfield - Farmington - Franklin - Glastonbury - Goshen - Granby - Greenwich - Griswold - Groton - Guilford - Haddam - Hamden - Hartford - Hartland - Harwinton - Huntington - Kent - Killingly - Killingworth - Lisbon - Litchfield - Lyme - Manchester - Marlborough - Meriden - Middletown - Montville - Morris - Naugatuck - New Britain - New Canaan - New Hartford - New Haven - Newington - New London - New Milford - Newtown - Norfolk - North Branford - North Canaan - North Haven - Norwalk - Norwich (Town street dist) - Old Lyme - Old Saybrook - Orange - Oxford - Plainfield - Plainville - Plymouth - Pomfret - Prospect - Putnam - Redding - Rocky Hill - Roxbury - Salisbury - Saybrook - Scotland - Seymour - Sharon - Simsbury - Somers - Southbury - South Windsor - Sprague - Stafford - Stamford - Sterling - Stonington - Stratford - Suffield - Thomaston - Thompson - Tolland - Union - Vernon - Voluntown - Wallingford - Washington - Waterbury - Waterford - Watertown - Westbrook - West Hartford - Weston - Westport - Willington - Wilton - Windsor - Wolcott - Woodbridge.

committee, board of school visitors, or board of education, as the case may be, and said officers shall give such person a hearing within ten days after receipt of written request therefor and shall make a finding within ten days after said hearing.¹

§ 53 Any parent, guardian, or officer aggrieved by such finding may take an appeal therefrom to the state board of education, which shall give a public hearing in the town in which the cause of complaint arises. If it appears that any child is illegally or unreasonably deprived of schooling, said board shall request the proper school officer to make arrangements to enable the parent or guardian to comply with the provisions of section 18. If such school officer does not take action upon request within one month from receipt thereof, and no suitable provision is made for children deprived of schooling, there shall be a forfeiture of the money appropriated by the state for the support of schools amounting to two dollars and twenty-five cents for each child for every week such child is deprived of schooling.²

1909 ch 116 §2
Appeal

Forfeiture

§ 54 Except as provided in § 204 the selectmen shall have the management of any property pertaining to schools and belonging to the town; shall lodge with the treasurer all bonds, leases, notes, and other securities, which have not been, or shall not be, intrusted to others by the grantor, the general assembly, or the town; shall pay to the treasurer all money which they may collect and receive for the use of schools. They shall cause the boundary lines of school districts to be entered on the records of the town, designate the time, place, and object of holding the first meeting in a new district, and shall perform all other lawful acts required of them by the town, or necessary to carry into full effect the powers of towns with regard to schools.³

G S sec 2138
1856 1867
Rev 1888 §2126

Duties of
selectmen

§ 55 The governor shall annually, in the spring, designate by official proclamation an arbor and bird day, to be observed in the schools, and in such other way as shall be indicated in such proclamation.

G S sec 4438
1896
Rev 1888 §1756
1899 ch 14
Arbor and
bird day

§ 56 The governor shall annually, in the spring, designate by official proclamation the fourteenth day of June as flag day and suitable exercises having reference to the adoption of the national flag shall be had in the public schools on that day or in case that day shall not be a school day on the school day preceding or on such other days as the school visitors, board of education or town school committee shall prescribe.

G S sec 2140
1893 ch 203 §3
1905 ch 146
Flag-day
exercises

G S sec 2139
1893 ch 203 §1

Flags for
schoolhouses

§ 57 The selectmen shall provide every schoolhouse in which a school is maintained within their respective towns with a United States flag of silk or bunting, not less than four feet in length, and a suitable flagstaff, or other arrangement whereby such flag may be displayed on the schoolhouse grounds every school day when the weather will permit, and on the inside of the schoolhouse on other school days, and renew such flag and apparatus when necessary.

G S sec 2141
1897 ch 99

Penalty for
selectmen
neglecting to
provide flag

§ 58 If any board of selectmen shall wilfully refuse or neglect to provide the flag or apparatus required by § 57, or to renew such flag or apparatus, when necessary, for a period of thirty days after the reception by them of written notice signed by a school visitor, a member of the town school committee or board of education, or a resident of the school district in which the said school is located, that said schoolhouse is not provided with such flag or apparatus, or that such flag or apparatus should be renewed, each of such board of selectmen who has so received notice shall be fined not more than ten dollars.

G S sec 2137
1856
Rev 1888 §2125

School fund
treasurer

§ 59 Every town holding any permanent funds received from any school society or district shall annually elect, by ballot, a school fund treasurer, who shall have charge of such funds, keep a separate account of the same, and give bonds, with surety to the satisfaction of the selectmen, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.¹

G S sec 1795
1881 1832 1865
1885
Rev 1888 §33
1901 ch 10

1907 Chap 138
Sec 1
Warnings of
town city
borough and
other meetings

§ 60 The warning of every town meeting, annual or special, and of every meeting of a city, borough, school society, school district, or other public community, or of an ecclesiastical society, or of proprietors of common fields, shall specify the objects for which such meeting is to be held. Notice of a town meeting shall be given by setting upon the signposts in the town and at such other place or places as may be designated as hereinafter provided, a printed or written warning signed by the selectmen, or a majority of them, and by publishing a like warning in a newspaper published in said town or having a circulation therein, such posting and such publication to be at least five days previous to holding the meeting, including the day that notice is given, but not including the day of holding said meeting; but any town may, at an annual meeting, designate any other place or places, in addition to the signposts, at which such warnings shall be set up, and the selectmen shall, on or before the day of such meeting, cause a copy of every such warning to be left with the town clerk, who

¹ § 101 209 252

shall record the same.¹ Notice of a meeting of a city, borough, or school society shall be given by setting upon the signposts within the limits of such city, borough, or society, or at such place or places as may be designated by special charter provision, a written or printed warning signed by the mayor or clerk in the case of a city, the warden or clerk in the case of a borough, and the committee, or a majority thereof, in the case of a school society, and by publishing a like warning in a newspaper published within the limits of such city, borough, or school society, or having a circulation therein, at least five days previous to holding the meeting, including the day that notice is given but not including the day of holding said meeting; provided, that the committee of a school society having an enumeration of less than one hundred may, on giving notice by posting, in its discretion, omit the publication of the warning in a newspaper as above prescribed.

CHAPTER IV

Transfer of the Property and Obligations of School Societies to Towns

General Statutes, Chapter 133, page 565

§ 61 All debts, obligations, or pecuniary trusts, of any school society, heretofore existing, which pertain to schools,

¹ Both warning and notice are requisite for legal meeting. 4 Day 62; 5 Conn 391; 37 Conn 392; 44 Conn 157; 52 Conn 483; 58 Conn 488; 60 Conn 165. Warning is to be affirmatively proved. 8 Conn 247. Town clerk's record that meeting was legally warned is *prima facie* evidence thereof. 25 Conn 555.

The hour of meeting presumed to be a proper hour. 13 Conn 227.

The notice should fairly state the purpose of meeting. 13 Conn 227; 15 Conn 327; 36 Conn 83; 53 Conn 577; 58 Conn 488.

The town may act within the limits of the warning. 55 Conn 245.

The statute prescribed method of notice, while by its vote the society prescribed more general notice.

Held that the society vote was merely directory. 15 Conn 327.

A validating act of the general assembly cures all defects incident to the act validated. 52 Conn 45.

Town has no inherent legal powers. 32 Conn 47.

The warning needs no address, but addressed "to the inhabitants" is valid. 32 Conn 47.

Clerk's certificate imports verity only as to matters of lawful consideration. 44 Conn 158; 51 Conn 22.

Five days before the meeting, means five days before the day of meeting. 51 Conn 22.

A meeting illegally warned voted a guarantee; a subsequent legal meeting voted "to let conditions of former vote remain as they now stand."

Held not to be a ratification. 51 Conn 22.

The town is not stopped by erroneous record of town clerk, as against one acting under it. 51 Conn 22.

Meeting voted to adjourn "to Wednesday evening"; *held* to mean the next Wednesday. 52 Conn 45.

Town may by acquiescence ratify unauthorized act of selectmen. 59 Conn 447.

G S sec 2151

1856

Rev 1888 §2127

Debts of school societies; liability of towns

shall remain in force against the town or towns in which such society was situated.

G S sec 2152
1856 1860
Rev 1888 §2128
Records of
school societies

§ 62 The records of school societies shall be deposited and forever kept with the records of the towns in which such societies were situated; and where any school society lay within the limits of two or more towns, with the records of the town in which the greater part of its territory lay; and said records, whether they appear to have been made at a meeting held in pursuance of a warning or otherwise, or whether informal or otherwise, provided the same can be clearly understood, are validated and confirmed.¹

G S sec 2153
1856
Rev 1888 §2129

Property of
school societies

§ 63 All property heretofore held for school purposes by school societies shall vest in the towns in which such societies were situated, to be held by such towns for the same purposes. Where there were two or more school societies in a town, any of which had a permanent fund for the support of schools, such fund shall be held in trust by said town, for the support of schools for the inhabitants of the territory formerly embraced within such society; and where any school society lay within the limits of two or more towns, and had any permanent fund, it shall be divided between such towns, and each shall hold its portion in trust for the support of schools for the inhabitants of that portion of such society lying within its limits; and the indebtedness of any such society shall be apportioned in the same manner between said towns. Such distribution or apportionment shall be made by the selectmen of said towns and if they cannot agree, then upon application of the selectmen of either town, and notice to the other, by a committee of three disinterested persons appointed by the superior court in the county in which either town is situated, who shall report to said court, which report, when accepted, shall be final; and such agreement or report shall be recorded upon the records of each town.²

G S sec 2154
1856 1857 1878
Rev 1888 §2130
1889 ch 47 §3

Boards of edu-
cation; powers
and duties

§ 64 School societies heretofore organized under the act of 1855, entitled "An act in addition to and in alteration of an act concerning education," which are not coextensive with the towns in which they are situated, shall be and remain school districts of said towns, with all the powers and duties of school districts, as specified in this title;³

Except that each shall annually choose on the third Monday of September, instead of a district committee, a board of educa-

¹ Effect of statute illustrated. 55 Conn 144

² Property held in trust by bequest not affected by the statute. 39 Conn 63.

³ Chapter xi page 48

tion consisting of six or nine persons, who shall be chosen by ballot, one-third to be chosen each year, to serve for three years and until others are elected in their places. That number of persons sufficient to fill the board who have the highest number of votes shall be elected.

Said board shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties of district committees,¹ and shall also have the general superintendence of the public schools in the district and the management of its property;

Shall lodge all bonds, leases, notes, and other securities, with the treasurer of said district, unless the same have been intrusted to others by the grantors, or the general assembly;

Pay into the treasury of the district all moneys which they may receive for the support of schools;

Determine the number and qualifications of the scholars to be admitted into each school;

Supply the requisite number of qualified teachers;²

Ascertain annually, during the first two weeks of September, the expense of maintaining the schools under their superintendence during the year ending the fourteenth day of the previous July,³ and report the same, with the amount of moneys received towards the payment thereof, to the district, at a meeting to be held on the third Monday of September in each year; shall, at the same time, make a full report of their doings, and the condition of such schools, and all important matters concerning the same;

And shall perform all lawful acts required of them by the district, or necessary to carry into effect the powers and duties herein defined.

All existing school societies, in which school districts have been or may be abolished, may avail themselves of the privileges specified in this section.⁴

Special laws relating to particular societies or districts shall not be affected by this section.⁵

§ 65 The property of the school societies specified in § 64 shall not be affected by the provisions of this title.

§ 66 The board of education, appointed by any school district organized under the provisions of § 64, shall, within

G S sec 2155

1856

Rev 1888 §2181

Property not
affected by this
title

G S sec 2156

1858

Rev 1888 §2132

¹ Chapter xiii page 62

² §§ 40 124

³ § 254

⁴ Districts which availed themselves of the provisions of this chapter were city district of New Haven (see page 133), Westville district of New Haven, Middletown city district, Norwich central district, Norwich town street district, Norwich Falls district (see page 138), Waterbury city district (see page 143). For Orange union district (see page 142) New Haven, Waterbury, and Norwich Falls districts are now managed under special charters

⁵ See chapter xxvii page 118

Powers of board
of education

said district, possess all the powers and be subject to all the duties of school visitors in the several towns;¹

Shall make their annual report to the secretary of the state board of education, and send their returns and certificates directly to the comptroller;

May appoint an acting school visitor in said district, who shall possess, within said district, all the powers and be subject to all the duties of similar officers appointed by school visitors.² The authority of the board of school visitors of the town in which said district is situated shall extend only to the remaining portion of said town; and their returns and certificates shall include only the children of such remaining portion.

G S sec 2157
1858
Rev 1888 §2133

§ 67 The comptroller, on application of the board of education of such district, shall draw an order on the treasurer in favor of such district for the proportionate amount to which such district may be entitled of all moneys appropriated by law for the benefit, support, and encouragement of public schools, as is provided in respect to towns;³ and the town in which said district is situated shall be entitled to receive only its proportionate amount of such public money for the children in the remaining portion of said town.

Apportionment
of public money

G S sec 2158
1885
Rev 1888 §2134

§ 68 In every school district in which a board of education is required by law to be elected by ballot, the ballot boxes shall be open for the reception of votes, in districts having less than four hundred voters, three hours and not longer; in districts having over four hundred and less than one thousand voters, five hours and not longer; and no box for the reception of ballots shall remain open later than half past eight in the afternoon of the day of such election.

Procedure in
electing boards
of education

CHAPTER V

High Schools

General Statutes, Chapter 138, page 582

G S sec 2236
1856
Rev 1888 §2215
See §§2130 2145
May be estab-
lished by towns

§ 69 Any town may establish and maintain a high school within its limits, and for such purposes purchase, receive, hold, and convey any property, build and repair schoolhouses, lay taxes, and make contracts and adopt regulations for the management of such school.⁴

¹ Chapter ix page 35 ² § 120

³ § 245 ⁴ For organization of Norwalk high school see page 137

§ 70 Any town which is not a consolidated district may choose by ballot at its annual town meeting a committee¹ of three, four, or five residents of the town, who shall have all such powers and be subject to such duties in relation to such schools as are by law imposed upon district committees in relation to district schools.² If the number to be chosen is three or four, no person shall vote for more than two; if five, for not more than three. The number of persons sufficient to fill the committee who have the highest number of votes shall be elected. In case of a tie that person whose name stands first or highest on the greatest number of ballots shall be elected.

G S sec 2237
1861
Rev 1888 §2216
1889 ch 181
1893 chs 128
152
Committee how
chosen

§ 71 When any town shall maintain any such high school, the board of school visitors or town school committee, as the case may be, shall prescribe rules for the admission of scholars, and for their studies, books, and classification;

G S sec 2238
1856 1861
Rev 1888 §2217
1889 ch 181
1893 chs 128
152

Examine all candidates for teachers in such school and give to those of satisfactory moral character, literary attainments, and ability to teach, a certificate stating what branches they are found capable of teaching;

Duties of town
school com-
mittee and
school visitors

Visit such school at least twice during each term;

May revoke the certificate of any teacher, at any time, for the causes provided in § 232.

In towns having no town school committee the school visitors may appoint a high school committee whenever the town fails to elect one; and such committee, so appointed, shall have the same powers and duties as if appointed by the town.³

§ 72 Any town in which a high school is not maintained shall pay the whole or any part of the tuition fee of any child who resides with his parents or guardian in said town, and who, with the written consent of the school visitors, or town school committee, attends a high school in another town, *provided* that the high school shall be approved by the state board of education. Such tuition fees shall be paid annually by the town treasurer upon the order of the chairman of the board of school visitors or town school committee.

G S sec 2239
1897 ch 249 §1

Tuition, when
paid by town

§ 73 Every town shall annually in July receive from the treasurer of the state an amount equal to two-thirds of the aggregate of the sums which have been actually paid by the town for tuition fees under the provisions of § 72; *provided* that not more than thirty dollars shall be paid by the state for each scholar attending from any town.

G S sec 2240
1897 ch 249 §2
1899 ch 71
1901 ch 36

Reimbursement
in part by state

§ 74 The number and names of the children so attending high schools in towns other than those in which they reside,

G S sec 2241
1897 ch 249 §3

¹ § 101 ² Chapter xiii page 62 May employ and dismiss teachers § 124

³ §§ 69 101

Number and
names of chil-
dren to be re-
ported

and the high schools which they have attended, shall, on or before the first day of July in each year, be certified under oath by an acting school visitor of the town in which the pupils reside to the state board of education.¹ The comptroller shall, on application of said board, draw an order on the treasurer in favor of the town for the amount provided in § 73.

1903 ch 187
Incorporated
and endowed
high schools
may be approved
by state board
of education

§ 75 The state board of education may examine any incorporated or endowed high school or academy in this state, and, if it appears that said school or academy has a satisfactory high school course of study and sufficient equipment for high school instruction, said board shall approve said school or academy under the provisions of this chapter, and any town in which a high school is not maintained shall pay the whole or a part of the tuition fee of scholars attending such school or academy, and such town shall be reimbursed therefor by the state under the terms and conditions of this chapter.

1907 ch 90

1903 ch 182 § 1

Cost of transpor-
tation must be
paid by town

§ 76 Any town in which a high school is not maintained shall pay the reasonable and necessary cost of railway or other transportation of any child who resides with his parents or guardian in said town and who, with the written consent of the school visitors or town school committee, attends a high school in another town; *provided*, that such high school be approved by the state board of education. Such necessary and reasonable cost of railway or other transportation shall be paid annually by the town treasurer upon the order of the chairman of the board of school visitors or town school committee.

1903 ch 182 § 2

Town reim-
bursed in part

§ 77 Every town shall, annually, in July, receive from the treasurer of the state an amount equal to one-half of the aggregate of the sums which have actually been paid by the town for transportation under the provisions of § 76; *provided*, that not more than twenty dollars shall be paid by the state for each scholar conveyed.

1903 ch 182 § 3

Report to state
board of educa-
tion

§ 78 The number and names of the children so conveyed to high schools in towns other than those in which they reside, the names of the high schools which they have attended, and the amount paid by the town for the conveyance of each child shall, on or before the first day of July in each year, be certified to the state board of education by an acting school visitor, under oath, of the town in which the children reside. On application of said board the comptroller shall draw an order on the treasurer of the state in favor of the town for the amount provided in § 77.

Order

¹ Blanks are furnished by state board of education ; see note § 2

§ 79 Any town in which a high school is maintained may, at any annual or special meeting, authorize and instruct the high school committee, board of school visitors, or town school committee, as the case may be, to provide for the transportation, to and from such school, of any pupil attending such school and residing within the limits of such town, or pay the whole or a part of the reasonable and necessary cost thereof.

1907 ch 36
Town may provide for transportation of high school pupils

CHAPTER VI Evening Schools

General statutes chapter 132 page 563

§ 80 Every town and school district having ten thousand¹ or more inhabitants shall establish and maintain evening schools for the instruction of persons over fourteen years of age, in such branches as the proper school authorities of the town or district shall prescribe;² and on petition of at least twenty persons over fourteen years of age for instruction in any study usually taught in a high school, which persons, in the opinion of the board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education are competent to pursue high school studies, said town or district shall provide for such instruction; but this section shall not apply to a district located in a town which maintains such schools.

G S sec 2145
1885
Rev 1888 §2119
1893 ch 227
1895 ch 210 §1
1903 ch 135
1909 ch 5
Evening school in larger towns

§ 81 Boards of school visitors, town school committees, or boards of education, as the case may be, shall provide rooms, examine, employ, and pay, the teachers, and shall have all the powers and duties in relation to evening schools that are by law conferred on them in connection with day schools.

G S sec 2146
1885
Rev 1888 §2138
1893 ch 227 1895 ch 210 §2
Management of evening schools

§ 82 No person over fourteen and under sixteen years of age, who cannot read and write, shall be employed in any town where public evening schools are established unless he can produce every school month of twenty days a certificate from the teacher of an evening school showing that he has attended such school eighteen consecutive evenings in the current school month, and is a regular attendant. Every person who shall employ a child contrary to the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, and the state board of education shall enforce the provisions of this section as provided in § 27.

G S sec 2147
1893 ch 227
1895 ch 210 §3
Employment of child not attending evening school; penalty

¹ The following towns are subject to the provisions of this chapter (census of 1910):

Ansonia - Bridgeport - Bristol - Danbury - Greenwich - Hartford - Manchester - Meriden - Middletown - Naugatuck - New Britain - New Haven - New London - Norwalk - Norwich - Orange - Stamford - Torrington - Wallingford - Waterbury - Windham

² § 40

G S sec 2148
1885
Rev 1888
§§2139, 2140
1893 ch 227
1895 ch 210 §4

Public money
for evening
schools

G S sec 2149
1885
Rev 1888 §2119
1893 ch 227
1895 ch 210 §6
Establishment
of evening
schools in
smaller towns

G S sec 2150
1895 ch 210 §5

When towns
may be relieved
from establish-
ing

1909 ch 85 §1
Trade school
established

Admission

§ 83 The board of school visitors, or town school committee, as the case may be, of any town or the board of education in any district, wherein such evening schools are established and maintained, shall annually, on the first Monday in July, certify to the comptroller the average number of scholars attending such schools within the current school year, and the comptroller shall thereupon draw his order on the treasurer of the state in favor of such board of education, board of school visitors, or town school committee, for the use of such schools, in the sum of two dollars and a quarter for each scholar included in the number so certified, and the treasurer shall pay the same upon presentation. No money shall be paid under the provisions of this section unless such evening schools have been maintained for at least seventy-five sessions in each school year, nor until the board of school visitors, board of education, or town school committee has reported to the state board of education concerning the condition and progress of said schools.¹

§ 84 Any town of less than ten thousand inhabitants may at its annual town meeting, or at a meeting warned for that purpose, vote to establish evening schools under the provisions of §§ 80, 81, and 83.

§ 85 If any board of school visitors, board of education, or town school committee, shall deem it inexpedient or impracticable to establish a school under the provisions of this chapter and shall, on or before the fifteenth of October in any year, apply in writing to the state board of education to be relieved from the provisions of this chapter, and if said board shall, upon investigation, find the application to be reasonable, and shall so state in writing, the town or district so applying by its board of visitors, board of education, or town school committee, shall not be subject to the provisions of § 80 until the beginning of the school year following the date of the application.

CHAPTER VII

Free Public Schools for Instruction in the Principles and Practice of Trades.

§ 86 The state board of education is hereby authorized and directed to establish in each of the two towns in the state which may seem to said board best adapted for the purpose, a free public day and evening school, for instruction in the arts and practices of trades, and said board may make regulations covering the admittance of scholars, but no person shall be admitted to schools established under the provisions of this

¹ Blanks are furnished : see note § 2

act under fourteen years of age; provided, however, that, during vacations, said board may admit children under fourteen years of age.

§ 87 The state board of education shall expend the funds provided for the support of trade schools, appoint and remove their teachers, make rules for their management, and shall file semi-annually with the comptroller, to be audited by him, a statement of expenses on account of such schools, and shall annually make to the governor a report of the condition of such schools and the doings of said board in connection therewith. Said board may enter into arrangements with manufacturing and mechanical establishments in which pupils of such trade schools may have opportunity to obtain half-time practice, and may also enter into and make arrangements with schools already established for instruction in trades approved by said board under the provisions of this act.

1909 ch 85 §2

Management
ReportHalf-time
practice

§ 88 When such schools are established under the provisions of this act, the state board of education may construct buildings, or hire, temporarily, rooms in which such schools shall be housed, and said board shall be authorized to expend not more than fifty thousand dollars, annually, for the purpose of erecting buildings and maintaining such schools.

1909 ch 85 §3
Buildings
Expense

§ 89 Any town in which a trade school is established under the provisions of this act may contribute any sum properly voted therefor to the enlargement of such school, and for the improvement of its efficiency.

1909 ch 85 §4
Towns may
contribute

CHAPTER VIII

Schools at Temporary Homes

General Statutes, Chapter 168, page 717

§ 90 The necessary extra expense incurred by any town or school district in providing school accommodations and instruction for the inmates of any temporary homes located therein shall be paid by the county.

G S sec 2800
1886
Rev 1888 §3663
Extra expense
of town or dis-
trict paid by
county

§ 91 The board of managers of temporary homes in any county shall be the judge of what are necessary extra expenses, under § 90 for school accommodations and instruction for inmates of temporary homes located therein, and no such expense shall be allowed or collected of such county unless it shall have been incurred with the approval of such board, nor until the account of the same shall have been audited and approved by such board.

G S sec 2801
1886
Rev 1888 §3664Managers to fix
necessary ex-
penses

1903 ch 200

Children in
county homes,
how enumerated

§ 92 Children committed to county homes shall be enumerated in the towns or districts in which said county homes are located, but children placed by the officers of said homes in families shall be enumerated only in the towns or districts in which said families reside. The enumerator of the town or district in which the county home is located shall make a separate list of the children in the county home and certify said list to the school visitors or town school committee as the case may be.

G S sec 2259

1895 ch 222 §2

Establishment
of schools

§ 93 The county commissioners may establish schools at the county homes if in their opinion it is for the interest of the children. In case the county commissioners establish and maintain such a school in any county the treasurer of the town in which the school is located shall pay to the county commissioners from the amount paid to the town by the comptroller that proportionate part which was derived from the enumeration of the children in the county home. Said commissioners shall apply the sum so determined to the payment of teachers, and to no other purpose. Said schools shall be open during the same days, hours, and terms as the schools in the district or town in which the school is located, and the branches taught shall be those prescribed by the proper school officers for the schools of the town.

G S sec 2260

1895 ch 222 §3

Employment of
teachers

§ 94 The county commissioners may employ and pay as teachers of the schools at the county homes persons found qualified as provided in this section, and shall provide books for the children and apparatus for teaching. The state board of education shall examine the persons employed by the county commissioners, and if the candidates are found qualified in respect of character, education, and teaching ability, may give them certificates authorizing them to teach in said schools, and said board may revoke such certificates, and the county commissioners shall not employ any person who does not hold such certificate. The said board shall appoint an acting visitor or visitors,¹ who shall inspect and examine said schools at least twice in each term, and the county commissioners shall not pay any teacher nor maintain said school unless said acting visitor shall certify in writing that said school has been for each month kept in conformity to law.

1905 ch 50 §1

State board of
education may
provide books

§ 95 The state board of education, or a committee appointed by said board, may provide books and apparatus to be used at or in any of the public schools in charge of said board at county temporary homes, at an expense not exceeding in any year the amount hereinafter authorized.

¹ § 120

§ 96 The treasurer of the state, upon the order of the secretary of the state board of education, shall annually pay said state board of education ten dollars for each public school within such temporary homes in charge of said board, for which such books or apparatus are provided, and if the number of scholars in any such school exceeds one hundred, the treasurer shall pay to said board ten dollars for each one hundred or fractional part of one hundred scholars in actual attendance at said school.

1905 ch 50 §2

Expense, how
defrayed

§ 97 In case children are placed by county commissioners in homes in towns other than the town in which the county home is located, the school visitors, town school committee, or board of education of the town in which said children are placed shall ascertain the cost of maintaining the school or schools in which said children attend for the year ending the fourteenth of the preceding July, and, having deducted from this amount the sums received by the town for said children during said year from the state appropriation, shall apportion the remainder of the cost of said school or schools between the town and the county in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen years as ascertained by the enumeration made in the October preceding and shall present a copy of said apportionment to the county commissioners, and the county commissioners shall cause the proportionate expense of said children located in families to be paid to the town in which said children are placed.

1903 ch 211 §1

Apportionment
of expense be-
tween county
and town

§ 98 Whenever the town wholly maintains the school at the county home in any county, the board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education of said town shall ascertain the expense of said school at the county home as provided in § 97 of this act, and shall certify the expense to the county commissioners, who shall pay the whole amount so certified.

1903 ch 211 §2

When county
must pay whole
expense

§ 99 Whenever, hereafter, any child from a county temporary home shall be placed by the board of management of such county home in a private family, in accordance with the provisions of the general statutes, the responsible person receiving such child shall execute in duplicate a written agreement with the board of management of the county home concerned, substantially in the following form: In consideration of receiving a child, (name) , age years, into my family home from the county temporary home, I , of the city, town of , do hereby agree with the

1907 ch 108 §1

Written agree-
ment between
board of man-
agement and
person receiv-
ing child

board of management of said county temporary home,
that so long as said child shall be within the care of my family,

(1) Said child shall be given sufficient and suitable food,
clothing and bed, and medical attendance when necessary, and
shall not be required to perform an amount of labor unsuitable
for his age or strength.

(2) Said child shall be given full opportunity to attend
school during the terms and hours prescribed by the laws of the
state and the rules of the state board of education.

(3) Said child shall be given full opportunity to attend
religious services and receive instruction in the faith of his
parents, when that is known.

(4) Notice shall be given to said county temporary
home of any change of residence of my family or of said child
within three days after such change.

(5) The name of said child shall not be changed except
by the approval of the board of managers of the county home
and by application to the superior court, as provided by § 551
of the general statutes, and notice shall be given to said
county temporary home whenever such change of name is
made.

.....A B

(Town or city)

(District or street)

(Date)

One copy of such agreement shall be retained by the person
receiving such child, and the other copy placed and kept on
file at the county temporary home.

§ 100 Printed forms for the agreement provided for in
section 99 shall be furnished by the comptroller, at the expense
of the state, to the boards of management of the temporary
homes in the several counties.

CHAPTER IX

Town School Officers¹

General Statutes, Chapter 134, page 567

G. S. sec 1806
 1845 1881
 Rev 1888 §44
 1889 ch 181
 1893 ch 152
 178
 1897 ch 158
 1903 ch 162
 Ballot
 Appointment

§ 101 Agents of town deposit funds,² . . . high school committees,³ school visitors,⁴ town school committees,⁵ and library directors⁶ shall be voted for by ballot; but all other town officers provided for by law shall be appointed by the board of selectmen of the several towns respectively.

¹ Town school officers must be elected at annual town meeting See §§ 109 202; also town library directors § 283

² § 273 ³ § 70 In towns having no town school committee the high school committee may in certain cases be appointed by school visitors § 71

⁴ §§ 110-115 ⁵ §§ 201 202 222 ⁶ §§ 282 283

¹ Powers and duties of selectmen in connection with

1 *Enforcement of laws relating to attendance*

a approve commitment of truants to Connecticut School for Boys § 34

b allow fees of truant officers § 35

c appoint special constables on nomination of school visitors § 39

2 *Boundary lines of districts* § 148

3 *District meetings*

a determine in certain cases place of meeting when there is no school-house § 160

b give notice of meeting if no district officers § 161

c call meeting of new district § 169

4 *Consolidated districts*

a shall appraise property in case of joint districts §§ 208 227

b shall give notice of consolidation to adjoining towns § 212

c may call special meetings to close up affairs of abolished districts § 213

d shall lay tax and pay debts after consolidation § 214

e shall collect all dues and demands in favor of abolished districts § 215

f determine amounts to be paid by districts to town on abandonment of union system and lay tax if necessary § 216

g shall provide ballot boxes for election in certain cases § 199

5 *Estimates*

shall in joint board meeting make preliminary estimates § 253

6 *Appropriations*

a shall in joint board meeting fix amounts for respective districts § 255

b may as joint board with school visitors appropriate money for libraries § 239

c shall as joint board report cost for preceding year to town meeting § 255

d shall in joint board meeting pass upon cost of school in excess of appropriation § 257

e shall cause sums due joint districts to be paid § 264

f shall give order for money in case of district neglecting to open school § 177

7 *Taxation*

act with assessors as board of relief § 190

8 *Manage property of town in certain cases* § 54

9 *Provide flags* §§ 57 58

10 *Hear appeals when school discontinued* § 50

11 *Take bond of school treasurer* § 59; and *treasurer of town deposit fund* § 272

12 *Fill vacancies in certain cases* §§ 104 108

Any town at a town meeting duly warned for the purpose, may pass votes determining, within the limits by law provided, the number of its officers and prescribing the mode in which they shall be voted for at subsequent meetings, but no alteration of such number shall take effect until after the adjournment of the meeting by which it was adopted.

G S sec 1809
1874

Rev 1888 §45
Plurality of votes
to elect

G S sec 1819
1882

Rev 1888 §54
1889 ch 115

Returns by town
clerk of election
vote

§ 102 In all elections of town officers a plurality of the votes cast shall be sufficient to elect, unless it is otherwise expressly provided by law.¹

§ 103 The town clerks of the several towns shall, within ten days after the election of such officers, return to the secretary of state the names of the persons elected to the offices of . . . school visitors, or school committee with date of expiration of term. . . . Every town clerk neglecting to make such return shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars.

G S sec 1806
1878

8 Sp L 195
Rev 1888 §43

Official terms of
town officers

§ 104 The terms of office of all elective town officers, when not otherwise prescribed, shall be for one year from the date of their election, and the terms of those appointed by the board of selectmen shall expire on the day of the annual town meeting next succeeding their appointment.²

G S sec 1822

1672, 1724, 1851
1867

Rev 1888 §57

Penalties for re-
fusing to accept
or perform cer-
tain duties

§ 105 . . . Any person elected to any other town office than that of assessor or town clerk, and accepting the same, or not declaring his refusal to accept, who shall neglect to perform the duties of the office, shall be fined not more than ten dollars; and any person elected to any town office to which he is eligible, who shall refuse to accept the same and take the oath prescribed by law, shall, unless he has reasonable excuse for such refusal, be fined five dollars. . . . Every moderator of a town meeting who shall neglect to make any return required by law shall be fined twenty dollars.

1907 ch 6

City and town
elections, how
contested

§ 106 Any person claiming to have been elected . . . to any town, city, or borough office, but not so declared, may, within sixty days after the time of holding the election, bring his petition to any judge of the superior court, alleging the facts on which such claim is founded, which shall be served upon the party against whom the claim is made at least six days before the return day, and returnable not more than sixty-six days after the day of such election, and such judge shall thereupon hear and determine said petition, and his decision thereon shall be conclusive, and if in favor of the petitioner, his certificate to that effect, under the seal of the court, shall entitle the petitioner to hold and exercise the duties and

¹ See §§ 70 115 202 222 283

² §§ 101 109 110 202 222

powers of such office; but this section shall not affect the right of appeal to the supreme court of errors for the revision of questions of law arising thereon, and it shall not prevent such judge from reserving such questions of law, by consent of all parties, for the advice of said supreme court of errors. And said judge may, if necessary, issue his writ of mandamus, requiring the adverse party and those under him to deliver to the petitioner the appurtenances of such office, and shall cause his finding and decree to be entered on the records of said superior court in the proper county.

§ 107 No person shall be ineligible to serve as a member of a board of education, board of school visitors, town school committee, or district committee, or be disqualified from holding such office, by reason of sex.

G S sec 2115
1887
Rev 1888 §2101
Women may be
school officers

§ 108 If any town office in any town shall be vacant by the neglect of the town to elect or appoint, or the refusal of any person appointed to act, or by the death or removal¹ of any person appointed, or from any other cause, such town, if such office is an elective office, may in legal town meeting fill the vacancy; but until the town shall fill it, such vacancy may be filled by the selectmen, and the selectmen shall fill all vacancies that may arise in offices to which they have power of appointment.²

G S sec 1814
1725 1874
Rev 1888 §63

Vacancies how
filled

§ 109 There shall be elected by every town, at its annual town meeting, such number of school visitors as such town is required by law to elect, and they shall be elected in the manner and for the term or terms by law prescribed.³

G S sec 1804
1856 1875
Rev 1888 §41
School visitors

§ 110 There shall be in every town, unless otherwise provided, a board of school visitors,⁴ composed of three, six, or nine members, as such town may determine, divided into three equal classes; the first class shall hold office until the next annual town meeting, the second class until the second annual town meeting, and the third class until the third annual town meeting following, and until others are elected in their places, *provided*, that when said board is composed of only three members, they shall not be divided into classes, and shall be elected for three years. Should a vacancy occur, the remaining members of the board may fill it till the next annual town meeting, when vacancies shall be filled in the manner prescribed in § 115, and the ballots shall distinctly specify the vacancy to be filled.

G S sec 2132
1856 1866 1887
1869 1875 1877
Rev 1888 §2121
1889 ch 219

Classification
school visitors

¹ Removal means removal from the town 19 Conn 334

² This section does not apply to town high school committees §§ 70 101 110

³ See § 101 ⁴ When a school district is organized under chapter iv the school visitors are elected for the remaining portion of the town

1909 ch 66
biennial
election of
school officers

§ 111 Whenever, in towns holding biennial elections as provided in chapter 227 of the public acts of 1907,¹ town school committees or boards of school visitors are divided into classes under the provisions of sections 110 and 202, at the next town meeting after the passage of this act, and at each biennial town meeting thereafter, there shall be elected a number sufficient to fill two classes. On the ballots shall be printed or written, above the names constituting each class, the words "town school committee" or "board of school visitors," as the case may be, and directly underneath said words shall be written or printed the words "terms begin in (the figures designating the year)." Whenever the number of the town school committee shall be three, who are to hold office for one year as provided in section 201, on the ballots above such three names shall be printed or written the words "town school committee" and, directly underneath, the words "terms begin in (the figures designating the year)," and above the second three names shall be written or printed the words "terms begin in (the figures designating the year)." Whenever any vacancy occurs, a majority of the remaining members may fill the vacancy until the next town meeting. Whenever a vacancy is to be filled by election, on the ballots used at such election shall be printed or written the words "town school committee" or "board of school visitors," as the case may be, and, directly underneath, the words "vacancy (one or two years, as the case may be)."²

Vacancies

1907 ch 39 § 1
When number
of town school
committee is
changed, how
elected

§ 112 Whenever any town shall have voted, in the manner provided by law, to change the number of members of its town school committee or board of school visitors from six to three, no members of such committee or such board shall be elected at the first annual town meeting after the adjournment of the meeting at which the number was so fixed at three. At the second annual town meeting one member of such committee or such board shall be elected to serve one year, and at the third annual town meeting three members thereof shall be elected. Whenever any town shall have voted to change the number of said school officers from nine to three, or from twelve to three, no members of such committee or such board shall be elected at the first and second annual town meetings after the number has been so determined, and at the third annual town meeting three members thereof shall be elected.

1907 ch 39 § 2
When number
is reduced by
resignation,
how elected

§ 113 Whenever a town shall have so voted to reduce the number of members of its town school committee or board

¹ See note 1 page 66

² See § 340

of school visitors to three, and by resignation the number shall, before the next annual town meeting after the adjournment of the meeting at which the number was fixed at three, be reduced to three, the terms of office of the remaining members shall terminate at said annual town meeting, and the town shall thereupon elect, at said meeting, three members of such committee or such board.

§ 114 The provisions of section 202 which relate to the election and term of office of a town school committee of three members shall apply in like manner to the election and term of office of the officers provided for by §§ 111-113. 1907 ch 89 § 3
Election and
term of office

§ 115 School visitors shall be chosen by ballot. If the number to be chosen be two, four, six, or eight, no person shall vote for more than half of such number. If the number to be chosen be three, no person shall vote for more than two; if five, not more than three; if seven, not more than four; if nine, not more than five. That number of persons sufficient to fill the board, who have the highest number of votes, shall be elected. In case of a tie that person whose name stands first or highest on the greatest number of ballots shall be elected. G S sec 2133
1872
Rev 1888 § 2122

Election of
school visitors

§ 116 The board of school visitors or town school committee shall annually choose from their number a chairman and a secretary. G S sec 2159
1856 1867 1872
Rev 1888 § 2135

They shall prescribe rules¹ for the management, studies,² classification, and discipline of the public schools, Officers
Duties of board
or committee

And, subject to the control of the state board of education, the text-books to be used;³

Shall make proper rules for the arrangement, use, and safe-keeping, within their respective jurisdictions, of the school libraries provided in part by the state, and approve the books selected therefor;⁴

They shall approve plans for schoolhouses,⁵

And superintend any high⁶ or graded school, in the manner specified in this title.⁷

¹ Rules as to attendance see § 18

In the absence of rules prescribed by the school board or other proper authority the teacher may make all necessary and proper rules for the regulation of the school 53 Conn 481

² § 40 ³ §§ 2 130

⁴ Chap xvii page 81 ⁵ § 179 ⁶ Chap v page 26 § 71

⁷ Powers and duties not given above are stated in connection with the following

1 *Vacancies in district offices* § 173

2 *Enforcement of laws relating to*

a employment of children §§ 7 29 30

b attendance

grant leaving certificates § 20

nominate to selectmen persons to be appointed special constables

§ 39

G S sec 2164
1874
Rev 1888 §2142

Meetings of
board or com-
mittee

§ 117 The chairman of the board of school visitors or of the town school committee or, in case of his absence or inability to act, the secretary, shall call a meeting of the board at least once every six months, and whenever he deems it necessary or is requested in writing so to do by three of its members. If no meeting is called within fourteen days after such a request has been made, one may be called by any three members, by giving the usual written notice to the others.

- 3 *Normal school*
shall assist in selection of students § 14
- 4 *Returns to school visitors by*
a district committee of beginning and close of term, enumeration, enumeration in parts of joint districts, receipts, expenditures, statistics, etc § 196 240 District clerk of names of district officers § 172
- 5 *School buildings*
a inspection § 120 Buildings must be in satisfactory condition § 178
b may fix sites on application of district of adjoining town § 180
- 6 *Enumeration and distribution of state grants*
a shall make enumeration if committee fails § 240 241
b shall examine returns of enumeration § 242
c shall lodge returns with town treasurer § 242
d shall make returns to comptroller § 242
e shall certify to comptroller that schools have been kept according to law § 245
f shall withhold certificate if schools have not been kept according to law § 249
- 7 *Estimates*
a shall as a joint board with selectmen make preliminary estimates and notify committees § 253
b shall as joint board with selectmen present estimates to town meeting § 255
- 8 *Appropriations*
a shall as joint board with selectmen fix amounts and notify each district § 255
b may as joint board with selectmen appropriate moneys for school libraries § 239
- 9 *Expenses*
a shall as joint board with selectmen report cost of schools for preceding year to town meeting § 255
b shall as joint board with selectmen pass upon expenses in addition to amounts appropriated § 257
c apportion expenses of joint districts and report to selectmen of each town §§ 128 264
- 10 *Payment of teachers*
shall give certificate to selectmen that schools have been kept according to law § 257
- 11 *Consolidated districts*
on abandonment of town system town school committee remains board of visitors § 218
- 12 May in connection with committee admit nonresident scholars to district schools § 181
- 13 May discontinue small schools and provide transportation § 261
- 14 May make complaint to board of health when sanitary condition of schoolhouse is unsatisfactory § 303

§ 118 The secretary of the board of school visitors, or of the town school committee, as the case may be, shall keep a record of all its proceedings and of those of the acting school visitors, in a book which he shall provide for that purpose at the expense of the town; shall submit to the town at its annual meeting a written report of the doings of the board or committee with the report of the acting school visitors; and on or before the fifteenth of October send two copies of said reports to the secretary of the state board of education; and shall furnish such additional returns and statistics respecting the schools of the town as said board may call for. And if the returns and statistics called for by the secretary of the state board of education shall not be sent to him on or before said fifteenth of October, then every town and every school district required by law to make separate returns, whose returns and statistics shall be negligently delayed till after that day, shall forfeit of the sum per child which is paid from the state treasury one per cent. for the first week of such delay, two per cent. for a delay of two weeks, three per cent. for a delay of three weeks, five per cent. for a delay of four weeks, and ten per cent. for a delay exceeding four weeks.¹

G S sec 2169
1872 1882
Rev 1888 §2146
Duties of secretary

§ 119 The secretary of the state board of education shall annually, in January, give to the comptroller, in writing, a list of the towns and districts which have incurred the forfeiture described in § 118, with the percentage of forfeiture in each case; and the comptroller, in making payment of school moneys aforesaid, shall deduct the amount of money which each town or district shall have forfeited under the provisions of said section.

G S sec 2170
1882
Rev 1888 §2147
Forfeitures to be reported

§ 120 The board of school visitors, the town school committee, or the board of education, shall annually assign the duty of visiting the schools of the town to one or more of their number, who shall be called the acting school visitor, or visitors,² and who shall visit such schools at least twice during each term, once within four weeks after the opening, and again during the four weeks preceding the close; at which visit the schoolhouse and outbuildings, school register,³ and library⁴ shall be examined, and the studies, discipline, mode of teaching, and general condition of the school investigated. Half a day shall be spent in each school so visited, unless otherwise directed. They shall, one week at least before the annual town meeting, submit to the board or to the committee, as the case may be, a full written report of their proceedings, and of the condition

G S sec 2165
1656 1872 1884
Rev 1888 §2143
1893 ch 41
Duties of acting school visitors

¹ § 11 ² See ch x page 45 ³ § 237 ⁴ ch xvii page 81

of the several schools during the year preceding, with plans and suggestions for their improvement.

G S sec 2166

1886
Rev 1888 §2144

Acting school
visitor or super-
intendent

§ 121 Boards of education, town school committees, and boards of school visitors may appoint a person, not one of their own number, to be acting school visitor or superintendent¹ of schools, who shall have all the powers, perform all the duties, and receive the pay prescribed by law for acting school visitors. Any town at its annual town meeting, or at a special meeting duly called for that purpose, may fix the compensation of the acting school visitor or superintendent.¹

G S sec 4855

1856 1872
Rev 1888 §3734

Compensation
of acting school
visitors

§ 122 The secretary and other acting school visitors shall receive two dollars a day each while actually employed, and a like proportion for parts of days, and such further compensation as their respective towns may fix at an annual meeting.

G S sec 2245

1856 1867 1872
Rev 1888

§§2132 2135
2197 2221

1893 ch 157 §4
1895 ch 304
1901 ch 81 §5

Examination of
teachers; certifi-
cates

§ 123 School visitors, town school committees, or boards of education shall, as a board, or by a committee by them appointed, examine all persons desiring to teach in the public schools; and give to those with whose moral character and ability they are satisfied, if found qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar, the rudiments of geography and history, and the rudiments of drawing if required,² a certificate authorizing the holder to teach in any public school in the town or district so long as desired, without further examination unless specially ordered; such certificate may limit the authority to teach to a specified time or in a specified school. No certificate to teach in grades above the third in graded schools nor in classes corresponding to such grades in ungraded schools shall be granted to any person who has not passed a satisfactory examination in hygiene, including the effects of alcohol and narcotics on health and character.³ If a person is examined and found qualified to teach branches other than those required in all cases, such branches shall be named in his certificate. Said certificate shall be signed by a majority of the board or committee or by all the members of the committee appointed to examine. They may revoke the certificates of such teachers as shall at any time be found incompetent to teach or to manage a school, or fail to conform to their requirements.⁴

G S sec 2248

1856 1857 1867
Rev 1888

§§2122 2130
2135 2155 2197

2213 2216
1895, ch. 131.

§ 124 Town school committees, boards of education, and high school and district committees unless otherwise directed by the district or ordered by the town, shall employ and dismiss the teachers for the schools of their respective towns or

¹ §§ 134 138

² See §§ 18 40

³ § 45

⁴ General certificate of teacher is sufficient in any district of the town where issued 36 Conn 282

districts;¹ but no district committee shall employ a teacher for a longer period of time than that for which he may have been elected without first obtaining, at a meeting of said district legally called for that purpose, a majority vote in favor of such proposed action. Any town, unless otherwise provided, may direct the school visitors to employ the teachers for all public schools of the town for such terms of the schools as it may specify.

May employ
teachers

§ 125 No person elected to the office of school visitor or town school committee shall be employed as teacher in the town where he is school visitor or member of the town school committee. If any school visitor or member of the town school committee shall be employed, contrary to the provisions of this section, the office of school visitor or town school committee to which he was elected shall become vacant.

G S sec 224,2
1895 ch 67
School visitor
not to be teacher

§ 126 The selection of all books and apparatus under § 238 shall be made or approved by the board of school visitors, or the town school committee, which shall also prescribe the rules for their management, use, and safe-keeping. The books and apparatus purchased under the provisions of § 239 shall remain the property of the town and under the care and control of the library committee.

G S sec 224,2
State grant

§ 127 The board of school visitors, town school committee or board of education, as the case may be, shall make returns, signed by the chairman and secretary, of the number of persons over four and under sixteen years of age in their respective towns,² to the comptroller, and shall in said returns specify how many of those thus returned were attending some school, public or private, in October when said enumeration was made, and how many were not so attending; how many of those who were not attending school were under five years of age, how many were over five and under seven, how many were over seven and under fourteen, and how many were over fourteen and under sixteen years of age, and the chairman and secretary shall draw orders on him for the public money due

G S sec 2167
1856 1870 1879
Rev 1898 §2145
1899 ch 19
1907 ch. 31 §3

Report to comp-
troller

¹ Teacher may be discharged by the district, and in absence of action by the district may be discharged by the committee 33 Conn 304

If improperly discharged by the committee the district may compel reinstatement 33 Conn 305 306

Previous to enactment of § 197 a teacher might be employed by the committee for a period extending beyond committee's term of office. 36 Conn 282

Is not a public officer in ordinary sense of word; his wages are subject to attachment 53 Conn 509

Status of teacher as to district 16

² §§ 240-242 Blanks for this purpose are distributed by the comptroller

the town as prescribed in chapter xviii.¹ No town shall receive any money for schools from the state treasury unless the returns herein required are made.²

G S sec 2168
1856 1870 1879
Rev 1888 §2145
Certificate to
selectmen

§ 128 After the close of each term of school in any district the school visitors shall give to the selectmen a certificate stating whether each school has been kept in all respects according to law or not; and shall, in connection with the selectmen, perform the duties required by the provisions of chapter xviii, and make the apportionment required in the case of districts formed from parts of two or more towns, as prescribed in § 264.³

G S sec 2171
1889
Rev 1888 §2148
Report of name
of district com-
mittees and
teachers

§ 129 The board of school visitors of each town shall annually, in the month of October, return to the secretary of the state board of education, the names and post-office addresses of the district committees; and within four weeks from the beginning of each school term the board of school visitors or the town school committee, as the case may be, shall return the name and post-office address of each teacher employed in the public schools within their respective towns.

G S sec 2160
1872 1881 1887
Rev 1888 §2136
Change of text-
books

§ 130 No board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education of any district shall change any text-books used in the public schools except by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the board or committee, notice of such intended change having been previously given at a meeting of said board or committee held at least one week previous to the vote upon such change;³ but the board of education, the board of school visitors, or the town school committee, may, in addition to the text-books prescribed according to the provisions of § 116, prescribe the use of other books as text-books in reading; *provided*, such additional series are purchased by the district or town and the use thereof furnished free to the scholars.⁴

G S sec 2161
1878-1882
Rev 1888 §2137
1899 ch 54 §1
Vaccination of
school children

§ 131 The board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education, may require every child to be vaccinated before being permitted to attend a public school under its jurisdiction. If the parents or guardians of any children are unable to pay for such vaccination, the expense thereof shall, on the recommendation of said board or committee, be paid by the town. Said board or committee may exclude from any school under its supervision all children under five years of age whenever in its judgment the interest of such school will be thereby promoted.⁵

¹ § 245 ² §§ 263 266 ³ § 47

⁴ Supplementary reading books not reference books cannot be bought with school library grant see § 238

⁵ Statute held to be constitutional and a reasonable exercise of the police power 65 Conn 183

§ 132 All school officers shall preserve all books and documents of permanent value pertaining to schools which come into their hands by virtue of their offices, and transmit them to their successors.

G S sec 2172
1872
Rev 1888 §2149
Preservation of
books and
records

§ 133 All reports or returns required to be made by a school officer on oath or affirmation may be affirmed or sworn to before any school visitor, member of a town school committee, or member of a board of education.

G S sec 2173
1872
Rev 1888 §2151
Reports and re-
turns, how
sworn to

CHAPTER X

Supervision of Schools¹

§ 134 The town school committee or board of education or board of school visitors of any town may choose by ballot a superintendent of schools² and may fix the salary³ and prescribe the duties of said superintendent, which shall always include the duties of acting visitor as now prescribed by law.

1903 ch 195 §1
1909 ch 225 §1

School officers
may choose su-
perintendent by
majority vote

¹ Statements made by a district superintendent of schools in his official report to the board of school visitors, concerning the efficiency and qualifications of the teachers employed in the district, are privileged communications. 81 Conn 293

It is not essential, in order to invoke the protection of a privileged communication, that the defendant should have had what might seem to the jury to be "good reasons" or "reasonable grounds" for believing the statements made by him were true; it is enough if he honestly believed them to be true and made them in good faith in a conscientious desire to discharge the duties of his office. Nor is it necessary to such privilege that the defendant should prove that statements made by him which were inevitably detrimental to the plaintiff as a school teacher, were published with no intention or purpose on his part to "injure" her *Ib*

The word "injury," as generally used, includes any act or omission which harms or damages another, whether justified by law or not *Ib*

There is no presumption that statements, made in an official report which is in the nature of a privileged communication, are either false or malicious *Ib*

Declarations indicative of an existing feeling or state of mind respecting an act about to be done by the declarant, if made naturally and under circumstances devoid of suspicion, are admissible, not as part of the res gestae, but as relevant evidence of the existence of the fact as to which they speak *Ib*

The fact that one expressed regret or sorrow for an official report which he was about to make, is not only evidence of that feeling at that time, but also tends to show that the same feeling attended the filing of his report a few days later *Ib*

The question of whether evidence is or is not too remote in point of time, to be entitled to admission, is one which addresses itself to the sound discretion of the trial judge *Ib*

That evidence is legally admissible does not in all cases necessarily require its admission *Ib*

One of the alleged libelous statements in the present case was that the plaintiff had not "even the externals of refinement." Held that an instruction which was calculated to focus the attention of the jury upon the plaintiff's appearance on the witness-stand as affording them the best evidence to determining whether, several months before, she possessed "the externals of refinement," was erroneous and misleading *Ib*

² § 121 ³ § 122

A majority vote of all the members of the committee or board shall be necessary to an election.¹

1903 ch 195 §2
1909 ch 225 §2

Organization of
district

Committee

Dissolution

1903 ch 195 §3

§ 135 Two or more towns together employing more than thirty and not more than fifty teachers may unite, by vote of the town school committee, board of school visitors, or board of education, as the case may be, for the purpose of employing a superintendent of schools, and towns so united shall form a supervision district. The town school committee, board of school visitors, or board of education of towns so united are hereby authorized to make all arrangements, agreements, and regulations necessary to the organization and maintenance of a supervision district. Such school officers of each of the towns constituting a separate district shall appoint one of their number as a member of a supervision committee, and the committee so appointed shall be a joint committee on behalf of the several towns constituting the supervision district. Each town shall be entitled to one vote in such joint committee, and such joint committee may employ a superintendent, fix and apportion the salary of such superintendent, and manage the affairs of such district. Every district organized under the provisions of this section shall continue three years, and at the end of three years any town may dissolve a district by withdrawal. Notice of the intent to withdraw shall be given in writing to the other towns of the district at least three months before the termination of the three year period.²

§ 136 The secretary of each town school committee, board of school visitors, or board of education taking advantage of section 135 shall, annually, on or before the fourteenth day of July, certify to the state board of education the amount actually paid as salary to the superintendent for the current school year, and, whenever a superintendent has been employed according to the provisions of section 135, the comptroller shall, upon application of the state board of education, draw an order on the treasurer on behalf of said town for one-half the sum certified; provided, that not more than eight hundred

¹ Towns and school districts having supervisors under this section are:— Ansonia - Bloomfield - Branford - Bridgeport - Bristol - Danbury - Derby - East Hartford - Glastonbury - Greenwich - Hartford - Huntington - Litchfield - Manchester (9th dist) - Meriden - Middletown (city dist) - Naugatuck - New Britain - New Canaan - New Haven - New London - Norwalk (South Union) (East) - Norwich (Central) (Greeneville) (West Chelsea) - Orange (West Haven) - Plainfield - Seymour - Stamford - Stonington - Thomaston - Torrington - Wallingford - Waterbury - West Hartford

² Districts acting under this section are:— Fairfield - Westport - Cheshire - Southington - Manchester - South Windsor - Norfolk - Winchester - Windsor - Windsor Locks - Killingly - Brooklyn

dollars be paid by the state to any supervision district for one year, and provided that no supervision district shall receive more from the state than the district itself has paid to the superintendent.

§ 137 No person shall be eligible for appointment under section 135 who has not had at least five years' successful experience as a teacher or superintendent, or who does not hold a certificate of approval by the state board of education.

1903 ch 195 § 2
Eligibility of
Superintendent

§ 138 The town school committee, board of school visitors, or board of education of any town employing more than twenty and not more than thirty teachers may choose by ballot a superintendent of schools, and may fix his salary and prescribe the duties of such superintendent, which shall include the duties of acting school visitor as now prescribed by law. A majority vote of the members of the committee or board shall be necessary to an election. No person shall be eligible for appointment under this section who does not hold a certificate of approval by the state board of education.¹

1909 ch 225 § 2
Towns having
20 to 30 teachers
may appoint
superintendent

Majority vote to
elect superin-
tendent

Eligibility of
superintendent

§ 139 Any committee or board appointing a superintendent under the provisions of section 138 shall annually, on or before the fourteenth day of July, certify to the state board of education the amount actually paid as salary to the superintendent for the current school year, and the comptroller shall, upon application of the state board of education, draw an order on the treasurer on behalf of such town for one-half the sum certified; *provided*, that not more than eight hundred dollars shall be paid by the state to any town for one year; and, *provided*, that no town shall receive more from the state than one-half the total amount actually paid as salary to the superintendent.

1909 ch 225 § 3

Salary of super-
intendent paid
in part by state

§ 140 The town school committee or board of school visitors or board of education of any town employing not more than twenty teachers may petition the state board of education, or such town may by vote request the state board of education, and the state board of education when so petitioned or requested is hereby authorized to appoint and fix the salary of an agent who shall discharge the duties of superintendent, which shall include the duties of acting visitor as now prescribed by law.² Supervising agents appointed under the provisions of this section may be assigned by the state board of education to two or more towns.³

1903 ch 195 § 5
1907 ch 259
1909 ch 225 § 4
Employment of
supervising
agent in towns
having not more
than 20 teachers

¹ Towns acting under this section are:— Farmington — Hamden — Milford — New Milford — Plymouth — Stratford

² § 120

³ Towns having supervising agents under this section are:— Ashford — Avon — Barkhamsted — Beacon Falls — Berlin — Bethlehem — Brookfield — Bur-

1909 ch 225 § 5

Salaries how
paid1909 ch 225 § 6
Towns having
not more than
30 teachers
determine by
ballot the em-
ployment of a
superintendent

§ 141 The comptroller shall, upon application of the state board of education, draw an order on the treasurer for the amounts of the salaries of the agents appointed under the provisions of section 140.

§ 142 Every town which employs not more than thirty teachers and in which there is no superintendent of schools or supervising agent shall, at its first annual or biennial town meeting after January 1, 1910, vote by ballot to determine whether it will instruct its school visitors, town school committee, or board of education to employ a superintendent of schools or request the appointment of a supervising agent under the provisions of this act.

CHAPTER XI¹School Districts²

General Statutes, Chapter 135, page 570

G S sec 2174
1860Rev 1888 § 2152
District com-
mittee to be ex
officio agentG S sec 2175
1860 1879Rev 1888 § 2153
1897 ch 24 § 1
Formation and
alteration of
school districts

§ 143 in the absence of a special appointment the committee of a school district shall be the agent *ex officio* of said district.

§ 144 ³Each town shall have power to form, unite, alter, and dissolve school districts and parts of school districts

lington - Canton - Chatham - Chester - Colchester - Columbia - Cornwall - Cromwell - Eastford - East Granby - Ellington - Franklin - Goshen - Granby - Hartland - Hebron - Kent - Lebanon - Mansfield - Middlebury - Middlefield - Montville - New Hartford - Newington - North Branford - North Canaan - North Haven - North Stonington - Old Lyme - Oxford - Pomfret - Portland - Prospect - Redding - Ridgefield - Rocky Hill - Salem - Salisbury - Saybrook - Sharon - Simsbury - Somers - Sprague - Sterling - Suffield - Tolland - Voluntown - Warren - Washington - Waterford - Watertown - Wethersfield - Willington - Wilton - Wolcott - Woodstock

¹ Towns to which this chapter is applicable: — Bristol - Colchester - East Hartford (has voted consolidation) - Farmington - Griswold - Groton - Guilford (has voted consolidation) - Hartford - Manchester - Middletown (see page 25) - Naugatuck (see page 131) - Newtown - Norwalk - Norwich (see page 137) - Orange (see page 141) - South Windsor - Vernon - Wallingford

² Name of school district fixed by the inhabitants 13 Conn 234

³ In reviewing the action taken by a town in respect to uniting or dissolving its school districts, the superior court is invested by statute with the same powers that the town itself had (Gen Stat, §§ 2175, 2181), and therefore the question whether such action shall be modified or reversed is essentially one of fact addressed to the sound discretion of that court 78 Conn 71

In the present case the trial court, although apparently of the opinion that the educational interests of the two school districts involved would be best subserved by consolidation, provided a primary school was permanently maintained in one of them, nevertheless declined to reverse or modify the action of the town, which was in favor of separate districts. *Held* that the record failed to disclose any abuse of the court's discretion, or any error in matters of law 16

within its limits; and two or more towns may form school districts of adjoining portions of their respective towns.

§ 145 Whenever a school district is formed from parts of two or more towns, either of said towns may divide such district by uniting the portions lying in said town with any adjoining district therein.¹

§ 146 Every school district shall be a body corporate.² And shall have power to sue and be sued,³ to purchase, receive, hold, and convey real and personal property for school purposes;

To build, purchase, hire, and repair schoolhouses, and supply them with fuel, furniture, and other appendages and accommodations;⁴

To establish school of different grades;⁵

To purchase globes, maps, blackboards, and other school apparatus;

To establish and maintain a school library;⁶

To employ teachers, except for such time as the town may direct the school visitors to employ the teachers;⁷

And shall pay the wages of such teachers as are employed by the district committee in conformity to law;⁸

¹ School districts, for educational purposes, are component parts of towns or societies 15 Conn 335

Power of town, how affected by appeal to and decree by the superior court 54 Conn 52; 55 Conn 245 246

Limits of school district formed by annexation may be shown otherwise than by record evidence 54 Conn 76 77 2 Procedure §147

² Every inhabitant of a school district is a party to a suit brought against it and his property may be taken on an execution issued against it 10 Conn 395 See 26 Conn 527

³ Districts may sue by the name by which they are generally known 13 Conn 227

What is sufficient warning of meeting of school district 13 Conn 234

The records of a school district are evidence of its votes in a suit to which it is a party 13 Conn 235

A debt owed by a school district may be taken by foreign attachment 53 Conn 509 Status of teachers as to district defined 16

⁴ The character and cost of school buildings, within broad limits, is left to the school district Courts will not interfere with this discretion except in clear cases of abuse 25 Conn 227; 63 Conn 131 Extent of discretionary power of school district illustrated 25 Conn 227 228

Schoolhouse may not be used for religious purposes against objection of taxpayer, and injunction will lie against such use 27 Conn 503-505

District committee must obey the vote of the district as to rooms and teachers; the committee's authority is contingent on the district failing to act 33 Conn 304

A schoolhouse is not an outhouse within the meaning of the statute relating to burglarious entrance of outhouse 10 Conn 144 145

⁵ A school district has all necessary power to establish and maintain school within its limits 33 Conn 304

Ch xvii page 81 ⁷ §§ 42 44 235 ⁸ §§ 197 234 235 236

G S sec 2176

1875

Rev 1888 §2154

1893 ch 63

1897 ch 24 §2

Division of districts formed of parts of towns

G S sec 2177

1856 1865

Rev 1888 §2155

Powers of school districts

To lay taxes and borrow money for all the foregoing purposes;¹

And to make all lawful agreements and regulations for establishing and conducting schools, not inconsistent with the regulations of the town having jurisdiction of the schools in such district.²

G S sec 2178

1849

Rev 1888 §2156

*Record of name
and bounds*

G S sec 2179

1849

Rev 1888 §2157

*Settlement of
boundary lines*

§ 147 The name, number, and limits of every school district shall be entered on its records, and on the records of the town or towns to which it belongs.³

§ 148 When the boundary lines of any district are not clearly settled and defined the selectmen of the town in which it is situated shall settle and define the same; they shall also settle and define the boundary lines of any new district; when said selectmen cannot agree in settling and defining said lines, the town to which said district belongs may appoint three indifferent persons for that purpose, who shall have the same authority therein as is herein conferred upon said selectmen; and when parts of such districts lie in two or more towns, the selectmen of the towns in which any part is situated, or, in case of disagreement, three indifferent persons appointed by a judge of the superior court on application by either town and notice to the other, shall settle and define the boundary lines of such part.

G S sec 2180

1860

Rev 1888 §2158

1895 ch 130

*Notice of pro-
posal to alter
school district*

§ 149 When it is proposed to form, alter, unite, or dissolve any school district or districts, notice that such change is proposed shall be posted on the schoolhouse in each school district to be affected, or, if there be no schoolhouse in any of such school districts, at the usual place for posting warnings for meetings of such districts, and printed in a newspaper or newspapers published in the town to which such districts or any one of them may belong, if any there be; and a copy of such notice shall be left with the clerk of each of said districts at least fifteen days before the town is called to act upon the proposition.⁴

¹ A vote laying a tax is sufficiently definite if it is reasonably clear that the tax was imposed for a legitimate purpose 12 Conn 437-439 See chapter xii page 60

School districts are limited in power to raise and expend money for the sole purposes set forth in the statute 60 Conn 234 235

² The votes and proceedings of school districts, if within their jurisdiction, will be liberally construed 15 Conn 332 454

³ §54 If proper officer fails to make record he can be compelled to do it by writ of mandamus, but the omission of it does not affect the legal existence of the district 52 Conn 44

⁴ Object of statute is to give more extended notice than by the ordinary warning 52 Conn 46 Form of notice not essential; not necessary to state the business in detail 52 Conn 46; 55 Conn 246 The provisions *de* notice do not apply to proposed vote of a town to assume control of schools 73 Conn 170

§ 150 When application shall be made to a town to form, alter, or dissolve a school district, or to unite two or more school districts, any district aggrieved by the action or neglect of action of the town may appeal from such action or neglect of action to the superior court in the county in which such town is situated, within one year next after such action or neglect, by an application containing a brief statement, that such an appeal is taken, by whom, and from what, signed by the agent of the appellant; to which shall be annexed a citation signed by proper authority, notifying the appellees to appear at the court to which such appeal is taken. Service thereof shall be made by some proper officer by leaving a true and attested copy of such appeal and citation with the town clerk, and with the clerk or one of the district committee of any other district interested, at least twelve days before the session of the court.¹

G S sec 2181
1865
Rev 1888 §2159
Appeals by districts aggrieved

§ 151 Said court shall have the same powers to act upon said application that said town had, and may appoint a committee to report the facts and its opinion thereon and the final decree of the court shall be recorded in the records of said town; and said court may allow and tax costs at its discretion, including fees for surveys, copies, and recording decree. Unless the town shall thereafter abolish all the school districts and parts of districts within its limits no alteration of the lines fixed by such decree shall be made, except by the superior court of such county; which shall have original jurisdiction of an application for the purpose made by any district interested.²

G S sec 2182
1865 1872
Rev 1888 §2160
Proceedings on appeal

§ 152 When any districts shall be consolidated the new district shall own all the property of the several districts; and when a district shall be divided its property, or the income and proceeds thereof, shall be distributed among the several parts in proportion to the number of persons between four and sixteen years of age in each.

G S sec 2183
1856
Rev 1888 §2161
1893 ch 123

Disposition of property on alteration of district

§ 153 Whenever any school district has been or shall hereafter be divided into two or more districts, and the said districts cannot agree upon the distribution of the property and assets of said districts between the districts, or cannot agree

G S sec 2184
1856
Rev 1888 §2162
1893 ch 123 §1
Divided district property and debts

¹ Legal existence and limits of district may be shown by prescription 54 Conn 79 The court is not limited in its action to allowance or disallowance of application; it may allow application in part 55 Conn 246

² Decree of court annulling action of the town is not such a fixing of lines as would preclude further action by the town 54 Conn 52

The statute should be liberally construed 54 Conn 53

Court is not limited to affirming or reversing action of the town; the application may be allowed in part 55 Conn. 246

Authority of court to act is limited only by the preliminary notice and the warning of the town meeting 17

upon the proportion that each district shall pay of the debts of the district owing at the time of the division, either of said districts may bring its complaint to the superior court in the county in which either of said districts is located, praying for such relief as it claims it is entitled to.

G S sec 2185

1856
Rev 1888 §2162
1893 ch 123 §2

Powers of
superior court

§ 154 Such complaint shall state the facts upon which the plaintiff claims relief, and shall be served upon the respondent district as in civil actions, and said court may distribute the property and assets between the districts or set the entire property and assets to one district as it shall find for the best interests of the district; and in case the property and assets are set to one of said districts, shall find and decree the sum of money that such district so receiving said property shall pay to the other district. Said court shall find and decree the proportion that each district shall pay of the debts and liabilities outstanding at the time of the division.

G S sec 2186

1842 1856
Rev 1888 §2163

Associations
formed under
act of 1841

§ 155 All associations under the act of 1841, allowing any two or more adjoining school districts to associate together and form a union district, entered into before the repeal of said act, shall continue to be managed according to the provisions of said act, unless the town shall abolish or consolidate all the school districts within its limits.¹

G S sec 2187

1856
Rev 1888 §2164

Control of dis-
tricts formed
from parts of
towns

1905 ch 137 §1
1907 ch. 80

§ 156 The schools in every school district formed from parts of two or more towns shall be under the charge and direction of the town in which the schoolhouse is situated, unless the towns shall otherwise agree.²

Tax to be laid
to pay debts of
joint school dis-
trict.

§ 157 Whenever any school district which has or shall hereafter become indebted by judgment for indebtedness incurred by such district shall be located in two or more towns, the committee of such school district, or, if there be no district committee for said district the selectmen of the town in which the schoolhouse in such district is located, shall cause a tax sufficient to pay such indebtedness as shall be presented or exhibited to said committee or selectmen, as the case may be, by the judgment creditor or creditors, including the cost of levying and collecting such tax, to be laid, upon and according to the levies or assessment lists of said towns last before completed, on the district in the manner provided by law for school district taxes, except that, when there is no district committee for said district, the selectmen of said town wherein the schoolhouse is located shall perform the duties required by law of the district committee therein, and the tax collector of said town shall per-

¹ Ch xiv page 64

² §§ 128 264

form the duties of tax collector of said district. Said tax shall be collected and paid to said judgment creditor or creditors, and to the persons entitled to fees and compensation for levying and collecting said tax.¹

§ 158 Whenever either of the towns in which such school district is located shall vote to consolidate its school districts and bring the same under town management, and shall subsequently vote to return to the district system, then such school district shall be, in law, the same school district as existed prior to said vote of consolidation of districts and liable for the indebtedness of said district as then existing.

§ 159 Every school district shall hold an annual meeting in the month of June, for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of any other business relating to schools, and shall hold a special meeting when the same shall be duly called.²

§ 160 District meetings shall be held at the district schoolhouse; but if there be no suitable schoolhouse the committee, if there be one, otherwise the clerk, and if there be no committee or clerk the selectmen of the town to which said district belongs, shall determine the place of meeting, which shall in all cases be within the district.

§ 161 ³Notice of the time, place, and object of every meeting of the district shall be given at least five days previous to holding it, including the day the notice is given, but not including the day of holding said meeting. The committee, or, if there be no such committee, the clerk, or, if there be no committee or clerk, the selectmen of the town, shall give notice of a district meeting by publishing the same in a newspaper published in the district or having a circulation therein, and by posting a notice on the schoolhouse, if any there be, or on the signposts, if any there be, in the district, unless some other mode shall have been previously designated by the district, in which case notice in such mode may be substituted for such posting; provided, that the committee of any district having an enumeration of less than one hundred may,

¹ § 212

² §§ 166 195 Meeting should be opened within a reasonable time after the hour specified; what is such reasonable time 13 Conn 234 Meeting presumed to have been legally held, pursuant to the warning *Id*

Record of meeting is admissible to show vote of district 13 Conn 235; but see 44 Conn 160

³ A warning which fairly sets forth the purposes of the meeting, *held* sufficient 13 Conn 234; 15 Conn 332; 52 Conn 46; 55 Conn 246

Posting warning on one signpost in the district *held* sufficient 15 Conn 332

What notice would be insufficient 44 Conn 159; 53 Conn 578; 60 Conn 168

Where original vote was illegal a vote not to rescind at a later meeting does not validate original vote 53 Conn 579; but see 52 Conn 49

1905 ch 137 §2

After consolidation, if town votes to return to district system, district shall be the same as formerly and liable for debts.

G S sec 2188
1856 1861 1868
1872 1886
Rev 1888 §2165
Annual and special meetings

G S sec 2189
1866
Rev 1888 §2166
District meetings, where held

G S sec 2190
1823 1851 1856
1885
Rev 1888 §2167
Notice of district meetings
1907 ch 138 §2

on giving notice by posting as hereinbefore provided, or on giving notice in some other mode previously designated by the district, in its discretion, omit the notice by publication in a newspaper. The person or persons giving such notice shall, on the day of giving it, leave a duplicate of such notice with the clerk of the district, or, if there be no clerk, with the selectmen, to be delivered to the clerk when appointed, who shall preserve the same on file.

§ 162 The legal voters of a school district shall consist only of the legal voters of the town or towns in which said district is situated who have resided in said school district for the period of four months next preceding.

§ 163 No inmate of the almshouse of any town, other than the officers and employees of the town residing therein, shall vote at any school meeting of the district wherein such almshouse is situated, unless a resident of such district at the time of his becoming such inmate.

§ 164 In every school district whose limits are the same as the limits of the town in which it is situated the town registry list shall be the registry list for school purposes,¹ and in every other school district enumerating four hundred or more children, as returned to the comptroller, the registrars of voters of the town in which the schoolhouse of said district is situated shall have the same powers in reference to voting lists, appointing moderators and box tenders of school district meetings, as they now have in the election of town, city, or ward officers; and said registrars of voters shall, upon the written request of twenty or more legal voters of said school district deposited with either of said registrars of voters at least twenty days before the annual meeting of said district, prepare and complete a correct list of all the legal voters of said school district, and lodge the same with the clerk of said district at least five days before said annual meeting; and in every other school district the clerk of said district shall, upon the written request of twenty or more legal voters of such district, lodged with said clerk at least twenty days before the annual meeting of said district, prepare the check list of the legal voters of said district, to be used at any meeting for the election of officers in said district, or for the taking of any vote by ballot which may be requested by one-third of the legal voters present at any meeting of the school district; said clerk shall add to said list the name of any legal voter omitted, and erase therefrom the name of any person improperly entered thereon, and for this

G S sec 2191
1856 1879 1880
1881

Rev 1883 §2168
See §1631

Legal voters of
school district

G S sec 2192

1884
Rev 1888 §2169

What paupers
may vote in
school meetings

G S sec 2193

1877 1879 1880
1881

Rev 1888 §2170
See §1631

Conduct of meet-
ing; registry list

purpose he shall have all the powers within said district which the registrars of voters have in their respective towns.

§ 165 Whenever one-third of the legal voters present at any meeting of a school district having such registration shall request that any vote or votes upon any question pending before such meeting shall be taken by ballot and check list of the legal voters of said district the chairman of such meeting shall cause said vote or votes to be so taken, and if said vote or votes cannot be then and there conveniently and properly taken, he shall, upon the like request of said one-third of the legal voters present, adjourn said meeting to the usual polling place or places in said district, if there be any, and, if there be none, then to the most suitable and convenient place or places in said district, at such time within one week thereafter as he may designate, when and where said vote or votes shall be taken between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon, and the result shall be ascertained and declared by said chairman, and recorded by the clerk upon the records of said district.

G S sec 2194
1881
Rev 1888 §2171
Vote by ballot,
how ordered and
taken

§ 166 Upon the written request of twenty or more legal voters of any school district having such registration to the committee to call a special meeting to vote by ballot and check list upon any resolutions appended to such request, said committee shall call such meeting within three weeks thereafter, at some suitable time and place in such district, to be particularly stated in the call, when and where said vote or votes shall be taken, and the result ascertained, declared, and recorded in the manner provided in § 165. Upon like request, the committee of any school district having such registration shall cause all elections of officers of such district to be had by ballot and check list.

G S sec 2195
1881
Rev 1888 §2172
Special meet-
ings

§ 167 The compensation of each of said registrars of voters, or of said district clerks for preparing said lists, shall be the same *per diem* as that paid by the town in which said district is situated to said registrars of voters, for preparing the voting lists used at state, town, city, or ward elections, and shall be paid by the treasurer of the school district for which such list is prepared.

G S sec 2196
1881
Rev 1888 §2173
Compensation
for preparing
lists

§ 168 Every meeting may choose its own moderator,¹ and may adjourn² from time to time to meet at the same or some other place in the district. Every person who shall vote illegally in any school district meeting shall be fined not more than thirty dollars.³

G S sec 2197
1886
Rev 1888 §2174
Illegal voting in
district meeting

¹ Majority of ballots cast is requisite for election of any of the officers 24 Conn 34 § 162

² An adjourned meeting may hold an election of officers 16 § 162

G S sec 2198

1856

Rev 1888 §2175

1889 ch 47 §1

1889 ch 125

1893 ch 201

1895 ch 131

Committee and
other officers of
district

§ 169 Each school district, unless otherwise provided by law, shall choose by ballot, at the annual meeting,¹ a committee² of not more than three persons, a clerk, who shall be sworn,³ a treasurer, and a collector,⁴ who shall hold their respective offices for the period of one year from the fifteenth day of July next succeeding, and until others are chosen and qualified;⁵ and any resident of the district so chosen who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties of the office, shall pay five dollars to said district; but any new district may at its first or at any subsequent meeting, called by the selectmen of the town, choose its officers who shall hold office till the annual meeting of such district. The members of the district committee shall be residents of the district; but the other offices may be filled by any inhabitants of the town to which said district belongs.

G S sec 2199

1888

Rev 1888 §2176

Committee in
districts having
two hundred
children

§ 170 Any school district having by its last enumeration not less than two hundred children between four and sixteen years of age, may, at any annual meeting, due notice being inserted in the call therefor, order that its committee shall consist of three persons chosen by ballot, divided into three classes holding office for one, two, and three years, and that annually thereafter one member shall be chosen by ballot, to hold office for three years. Should a vacancy occur the remaining members of the committee may fill it until the next annual district meeting, when all vacancies shall be filled. Whenever a district has appointed its committee as herein provided such district may, at any special meeting called for the purpose, vote that it will no longer so appoint its committee; thereupon the terms of office of all the members of its committee shall end at its next annual meeting and thereafter its committee shall be appointed according to the provisions of § 169.

G S sec 2200

1879

Rev 1888 §2177

Majority to

elect

§ 171 In the election of officers of a school district a majority⁶ of the votes cast shall be required to elect, unless otherwise expressly provided.

¹ § 159 ² Ch xiii page 62

³ *Form of oath* You solemnly swear that you will faithfully discharge according to law your duties as clerk of the district to the best of your ability; so help you God Gen Stat § 4795

The clerk need not take the oath of office immediately after his election, or before taking the minutes of the proceedings of a district meeting; provided he takes it before he performs any regular official act, such as making or sanctioning a formal record 15 Conn 333 What are the official acts of the clerk *Id* ⁴ Gen Stat § 2381

⁵ Former officer holds over only until a legal election of his successor 42 Conn 35

⁶ A plurality vote taken by ballot is insufficient to elect the committee of a school district even if they be afterward declared elected by a *viva voce* major vote 42 Conn 34

§ 172 The clerk of every school district shall, within thirty days after the election of officers in such district, forward to the secretary of the board of school visitors of the town wherein said school district is located, a certified list of the officers elected at such meeting, together with the post-office address of each. If a district is situated partly in two or more towns such list shall be sent to the secretary of the board of school visitors of each of said towns. Every clerk who shall fail to comply with any provision of this section shall be fined not more than ten dollars.

G S sec 2201
1883
Rev 1888 §2178

Certificate of
election of
officers

§ 173 If a district, at the time for the annual meeting, shall fail to appoint all, or any, of its officers, or if a vacancy shall occur, the school visitors of the town to which such district belongs shall make such appointment and fill such vacancy; and shall lodge the names of the officers, so appointed, with the district clerk. This section shall not apply to vacancies occurring under the provisions of § 170.

G S sec 2202
1856
Rev 1888 §2179

Vacancies, how
filled

§ 174 The clerk,¹ treasurer,² and collector³ of each school district shall exercise the same powers and perform the same duties, in their respective districts,³ as the clerks, treasurers, and collectors of towns do in their respective towns.

G S sec 2203
1856
Rev 1888 §2180
Duties of
officers

§ 175 Any district may require the treasurer and collector respectively to give bonds to the district, to the approval of the district committee, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices, before assuming such duties.

G S sec 2204
1856
Rev 1888 §2181

Bonds may be
required

§ 176 All records and papers relating to or affecting the interest of any school district shall at all times be open to the inspection and examination of any person liable to pay taxes in said district. Every clerk of a school district wilfully concealing, refusing, or neglecting to furnish reasonable access to any such records or papers, or giving false or incorrect information as to the same, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars.⁴

G S sec 2205
1878
Rev 1888 §2182
Records and
papers to be
open to inspection

§ 177 In case of the refusal or neglect by a district to employ a teacher and keep open a school during the usual portion of the year the school visitors of the town having jurisdiction over such district may employ teachers, and keep open a public school in the schoolhouse of said district for the period for which the town would be obliged during that school year to maintain a school in such district;⁵ but the whole expense of a school thus opened shall be paid by the town on the order of the

G S sec 2206
1872
Rev 1888 §2183
Neglect of dis-
trict to open
school

¹ Gen Stat § 1847 ² Gen Stat § 1874 ³ Gen Stat § 2381

⁴ The records of a school district are legal evidence of its proceedings in a suit to which it is a party 13 Conn 235

⁵ § 40

selectmen, upon their receiving a certificate of the amount thereof from the school visitors; and, in any such case, the town shall be entitled to receive the same payments from the state as if such school had been kept open by such district in the usual manner.

G S sec 2207
1870
Rev 1888 §2184
Every district
must have a
schoolhouse
G S sec 2208
1856
Rev 1888 §2185
Erection of
schoolhouse

§ 178 No district shall be entitled to receive any money from the state, or town, unless it has a schoolhouse and out-buildings, satisfactory to the board of school visitors.¹

§ 179 No new district schoolhouse shall be built except according to a plan approved by the board of school visitors and by the building committee of such district; nor at an expense exceeding the sum which the district may appropriate therefor.

G S sec 2209
1794 1868 1874
1878
Rev 1888 §2186
Site of school-
house how fixed

§ 180 Any school district, by a vote of two-thirds of those present and voting at a legally warned meeting of the district, may fix or change the site of a schoolhouse; but if such two-thirds vote cannot be obtained in favor of any site, the school visitors of any town adjoining the town or either of the towns in which such district is, on application of the district, shall, after conferring with the school visitors of the town or towns in which such district is situated, fix the site, and make return to the town clerk of the town in which such site is located; and shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services from said district.

G S sec 2210
1872
Rev 1888 §2191
Nonresident
pupils

§ 181 Persons not residing in a school district may attend the public schools therein, if the consent of the committee of such district and of the school visitors of the town be first obtained, but not otherwise.

G S sec 2211
1872
Rev 1888 §2192
Schoolhouse
may be used for
other purposes

§ 182 Any school district or town may, by a vote of two-thirds of those present at any legal meeting, allow its schoolhouse or schoolhouses, when not in use for school purposes, to be used for any other purpose.²

G S sec 4111
1856 1857
Rev 1888 §2187
School district
may take land
for schoolhouse

§ 183 Any school district may take land which has been fixed upon as a site, or addition to a site, of a public schoolhouse, and which is necessary for such purpose or for out-buildings or convenient accommodations for its schools, upon paying to the owner just compensation.

G S sec 4112
1856 1872
Rev 1888 §2188
Proceedings to
condemn land

§ 184 If such school district cannot agree with the owner upon the amount of such compensation, it may prefer its petition to the superior court in the county in which the land lies,

¹ School visitors shall visit and inspect schoolhouses and out-buildings twice in each term § 120

² A district cannot without a two-thirds vote order any term of the school to be kept elsewhere than in the regular schoolhouse 28 Conn 332 As to power of the district in this respect prior to enactment of this statute in 1872, see 27 Conn 503 507

or, if said court is not in session, to either judge thereof, praying that such compensation may be determined; which shall be accompanied by a summons, signed by competent authority, notifying the owner of the land to be taken, and all persons interested therein, to appear before the said court or judge, and shall be served as a writ of summons in civil actions; and, upon said petition, said court or judge shall appoint a committee of three disinterested men, who, after being sworn, and giving reasonable notice to the parties, shall examine the land proposed to be taken, and if they approve the site, they shall ascertain its value, and assess such sum in favor of the owner as will justly compensate him therefor; but if they do not approve said site, they may fix another site on land of the same owner, and proceed as aforesaid, and report their doings to said court or judge; and their report may be rejected for any irregular or improper conduct in the performance of their duties.

§ 185 If the report be rejected, the court or judge shall appoint another committee, who shall proceed in the same manner as the first committee were required to proceed; but if it be accepted by said court or judge, such acceptance shall have the effect of a judgment in favor of the owner of the land against the petitioner, for the amount of the assessment made by the committee, and execution may be issued therefor: and such court or judge may make any order necessary for the protection of the rights of all persons interested in the land taken; but the land shall not be used or inclosed by the district, until the amount of said judgment shall be paid to the party to whom it is due, or deposited for his use with the county treasurer. Said district shall pay the committee a reasonable compensation for their services, to be taxed by said court or judge.

§ 186 No school district, society, city, or town shall take for school purposes the land of any ecclesiastical society, upon any part of which a church building has already been erected, without the consent of such ecclesiastical society, or any land devoted to or used for cemetery or burial purposes.

G S sec 4, 113

1856 1858 1872

Rev 1888 §2189

Effect of acceptance of report

G S sec 4, 114

1871
Rev 1888 §2190
1895 ch 27

Church or cemetery land not to be taken for school

CHAPTER XII

School District Taxes¹

General Statutes, Chapter 146, page 626

G S sec 2415
1856 1860 1878
1883
Rev 1888 §3908
School district
taxes, levied on
what

§ 187² All taxes imposed by any school district shall be levied on the real estate situated therein, and the ratable personal property and polls of those persons who belonged to said district at the time of laying such tax, which polls shall be set in the list at one hundred dollars each, and upon any manufacturing or mechanical business, subject to taxation, which is located or carried on in said district, not including therein the value of any real estate situated out of the district, and also upon any mercantile business carried on in said district by any person or persons who do not reside in the town in which said school district is situated; and neither the business so taxed nor any real estate in said district shall be taxed in any other district.

G S sec 2416
1877
Rev 1888 §3909
Town poorhouse
property taxable
for schoolhouse

§ 188 When any school district having within its boundaries any town almshouse and farm, shall impose any tax for the purpose of building or repairing its schoolhouse, said real estate owned by said town shall not be exempt from such taxation.

G S sec 2417
1856 1874
Rev 1888 §3910

Land partly in
district

Assessment of
part in district

§ 189³ When real estate in any district is so entered in the list of the town in common with other real estate situated out of said district that there is no distinct and separate value put by the assessors upon the part lying in said district, one or more of the assessors of the town in which said property is situated shall, on application of said district, value said part lying in said district and return a list of the same to the clerk of said district; and notice of such valuation, and of the meeting of the assessors and selectmen in § 190 mentioned, shall be given by the district committee in the same way as a notice for district meetings.

G S sec 2418
1856
Rev 1888 §3911

Board of relief

§ 190 At the end of ten days after such return of said list, the assessors and selectmen of the town shall meet in such place as said committee shall designate in such notice, and shall have the same power, in relation to such list, that the board of relief has in relation to town lists; and no deduction or abate-

¹ For exemptions see Gen Stat § 2315 and chapter 70 public acts of 1909

² Real estate in any district taxable there whatever owner's residence 4 D 376; 11 Conn 479

Votes imposing school taxes inartificially drawn held valid 15 Conn 331
Rate bill not invalid because it did not show on what list laid 15 Conn 447
Personal property of deceased person's estate in settlement taxable in district of his domicile at death 38 Conn 443

³ Doings of assessors under this section upheld and construed 15 Conn 447

ment shall be made on account of the indebtedness of the owner of any real estate so taxed, unless both the debtor and the creditor belong to said district; and such list, when perfected by said assessors and selectmen, shall be lodged with the town clerk; and said valuation shall be the rule of taxation for said real estate by said district for the year ensuing; and said assessors shall be paid by said district a reasonable compensation for their services.

Deductions for
indebtedness

§ 191 When any real estate in any district has not been put into the town list, or when any polls in any district, liable to taxation, have not been entered in said list, one or more of the assessors of the town in which such omission has occurred, on application of said district, shall value such real estate, and make a list of said polls, and add such property and polls to the list of the district.

G S sec 2419

1859
Rev 1888 §3912

Listing of real
estate and polls
omitted from
town list

§ 192 When a district lays a tax on the town list last completed, and the title to any real estate has been in any way changed between the first day of October next preceding and the time of laying said tax, one or more of the assessors of the town in which such change of property has occurred, on application of such district, shall value said real estate in the name of the person owning it at the time of laying said tax, and deduct the same from the list of the person in whose name it stood on the town list.

G S sec 2420

1866
Rev 1888 §3913

Assessment of
land with title
changed since
town list

§ 193 The assessors in performing the duties mentioned in §§ 191 and 192, shall proceed in the manner prescribed for assessing real estate in § 189.¹

G S sec 2421

1859
Rev 1888 §3914

Mode of such
assessment

¹ The following sections of the General Statutes apply to district taxes

Gen Stat § 2361 Town, society, school district, and highway taxes shall be laid either on the assessment list of the town last before or on that next thereafter completed, and be payable within one year after they are laid

§ 2382 Every collector of taxes shall, before he receives any such warrant, give to the community of which he is collector, a bond with surety to the acceptance of the selectmen, committee, or authority signing the rate bill, for the faithful discharge of his duties

§ 2383 The tax book of any collector of town, city, borough, or school district taxes shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection of any taxpayer, and to any auditor of public accounts of such town, city, borough, or school district Any collector who shall, after request, refuse to exhibit his tax book as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars to such town, city, borough, or school district, and such penalty may be recovered by an action on such collector's official bond

§ 2391 Every collector of town taxes shall, except as otherwise specially provided by law, publish a notice of the time and place at which he will receive them, by advertising in a newspaper published in the county at least once a week for three successive weeks next preceding the time in such notice appointed, and by posting on a signpost in his town at least three weeks before said time; and collectors of other taxes shall appoint a time and place for receiving the same, and give reasonable notice thereof; and if any tax laid by any town, city, borough, or school district, except as otherwise specially provided by law, shall

CHAPTER XIII

District Committees

General Statutes, Chapter 137, page 581

G S sec 2174,
1890
Rev 1888 §2152
District com-
mittee to be
ex officio agent
G S sec 2233
1856 1872
Rev 1888 §2213

Powers and
duties

§ 194 In the absence of a special appointment the committee of a school district shall be the agent *ex officio* of said district.^{1 2}

§ 195 The committee of every district³ shall give due notice of all meetings of the district,⁴ may call a special meeting thereof at any time, and shall call one on the written request of one-fifth or of ten of the legal voters in the district

remain unpaid for one month, after the same shall become due and payable, interest at the rate of nine per cent. shall be charged from the time when such tax becomes due until the same shall be paid, which shall be collectible as a part of said tax; and said collectors shall keep an accurate and separate account of all such additions, and the time when the same may be received, and shall pay over the same as a part of said tax

§ 2393 Taxes shall become due on the first day on which the collector thereof, according to the terms of the notice given by him, is ready to receive them

See
1903 ch 145 §3

§ 2407 All taxes, properly assessed, shall become a debt due from the person, persons, or corporation against whom they are respectively assessed, to the city, town, district, or community in whose favor they are assessed, and may be, in addition to the other remedies provided by law, recovered by any proper action, in the name of the community in whose favor they are assessed

§ 2412 Warrants for the collection of taxes may be in the following form

To A B, collector of taxes of the (here insert the name of the community laying the tax),⁵ in the county of———, greeting: By authority of the state of Connecticut, you are hereby commanded forthwith to collect of each person named in the annexed list his proportion of the same, as therein stated, being a tax laid by (name of community), on the———day of———, A D 19—— And you are to pay the amount of said tax, less abatements, and less taxes the lien for which has been continued by certificate, to the treasurer of said (name of the community), on or before the———day of———, A D 19—— And if any person fails to pay his proportion of said tax, upon demand, you are to levy upon his goods and chattels, and dispose of the same as the law directs; and after satisfying said tax and the lawful charges, return the surplus, if any, to him; and if such goods and chattels do not come to your knowledge, you are to levy upon his real estate, and sell enough thereof to pay his tax and the cost of levy, and give to the purchaser a deed thereof, or take the body of said person, and him commit unto the keeper of the jail of said county within the prison, who is hereby commanded to receive and safely keep him until he shall pay said sum, together with your fees, or be discharged in due course of law Dated at
———this———day of———, A D 19——

A B, Justice of the Peace

¹ Shall employ and dismiss teachers subject to direction of district § 124

² The committeeman of a school district is a public agent 22 Conn 383

³ Must be a resident of the district § 169

Committee must conform to vote of district, and its authority *de* school-house and teacher is contingent on failure of district to act 33 Conn 304 305

Has power to remove teacher unless district votes otherwise 33 Conn 304 Mandamus will lie to compel committee to conform to order of district *Id*

Previous to enactment of § 197 committee might contract with teacher for a period beyond term of office 36 Conn 282 See § 235

Committeeman may forcibly remove scholar 41 Conn 446

Committee may act as a board by a majority if all are present or have notice 46 Conn 408 ⁴ §§ 159 166 213

stating the object for which a meeting is desired, to be held within fifteen days after such request is presented, and for any failure so to comply with such request they shall be fined not more than thirty dollars.

They shall provide suitable schoolrooms,¹ and furnish the same with fuel properly prepared;

Visit the schools, by one or more of their number, twice at least during each term;

Shall, when the scholars are not properly supplied with books, and their parents are too poor to furnish them, provide the same, the cost thereof to be included in the incidental expenses of the term;²

Shall suspend, or expel from school for the term, or for any part thereof, all pupils found guilty, on full hearing, of incorrigibly bad conduct;

And shall give such information and assistance to the school visitors of the town as they may require.

§ 196 The committee shall give to the secretary of the board of school visitors notice of the date of the commencement and close of each school term, within one week of said commencement, and at least four weeks before the close, respectively, and each committee shall, at the expiration of its term of office, on the fifteenth of July in each year, or within five days thereafter, report to the school visitors in the manner and form prescribed by the state board of education. They shall return an enumeration of the children residing in the district on the first day of October in each year, in accordance with the provisions of this title,³ and the committee of every district formed from parts of two or more towns, shall make such return to the school visitors of each of said towns, specifying the towns to which each person so enumerated belongs;⁴ and shall make returns to the secretary of the board of school visitors of the town having jurisdiction over the district of the receipts, expenditures, and statistics, in accordance with blank forms furnished by the secretary of the state board of education.⁵

§ 197 No committee of any school district elected under the provisions of § 169, shall enter into any contract in behalf of said district extending beyond the expiration of the term for which he may have been elected, without first obtaining at a meeting of said district legally called for that purpose a majority vote in favor of such proposed action.⁶

¹ When the district has a proper schoolhouse the committee cannot provide another schoolroom elsewhere 28 Conn 333 ² § 49 ³ §§ 240 ⁴ § 264

⁵ To be notified of estimates and appropriations §§ 253 255 ⁶ § 119

G S sec 2234

1861 1867

Rev 1888 § 2211

1889 chs 26 § 2:

47 § 3

Reports

G S sec 2235

1895 ch 131

Limitation of
power to make
contracts

CHAPTER XIV

Consolidation of School Districts

General Statutes, Chapter 136, page 577

G S REC 2312

1866 1869

Rev 1888 §2193

1889 ch 202

1889 ch 219

Consolidation of
districts

§ 198 Any town may abolish all the school districts, and parts of school districts,² within its limits, and assume and maintain control of the public schools therein, subject to the requirements and restrictions imposed by the general assembly; and for this purpose every such town shall constitute one school district, having all the powers and duties of a school district, with the exceptions hereinafter stated.³

¹ The following towns are managing their schools under the provisions of this chapter: - Andover - Beacon Falls - Berlin - Bethany - Bethel - Bethlehem - Bolton - Branford - Brooklyn - Canaan - Canton - Chaplin - Cheshire - Chester - Clinton - Coventry - Cromwell - Danbury - East Granby - East Had- dam - East Haven - East Lyme - Easton - East Windsor - Ellington - Enfield - Essex - Fairfield - Franklin - Goshen - Greenwich - Hamden - Harwinton - Huntington - Killingly - Killingworth - Lisbon - Litchfield - Madison - Mans- field - Meriden - Milford - New Britain - New Canaan - New Hartford - New- ington - New London - New Milford - Norfolk - North Canaan - Old Lyme - Old Saybrook - Oxford - Plainfield - Plainville - Plymouth - Portland - Pros- pect - Putnam - Ridgefield - Rocky Hill - Saybrook - Scotland - Seymour - Simsbury - Somers - Southington - Stafford - Stamford - Stonington - Stratford - Suffield - Thomaston - Thompson - Tolland - Torrington - Trumbull - Washing- ton - Westbrook - West Hartford - Westport - Winchester - Windham - Windsor Locks - Wolcott - Woodbridge - Woodbury - Woodstock For Ansonia see page 118; for Bridgeport see page 120; for Derby see page 123.

² School districts are mere governmental instruments for the performance of the governmental duty of providing education 59 Conn 60

³ Pursuant to statute, §2212, a town abolished its school districts and assumed the maintenance of its schools. At its request the legislature enacted a law (Special Laws of 1903, p 260), which created a board of finance, and pro- vided that it should make, under proper heads, estimates of the money necessary to be appropriated for the expenses of the town, and of the rate of taxation, and lay such tax as it should deem necessary therefor; and that such estimates should be filed with the town clerk on or before October 1st, and submitted to an adjourned annual town meeting to be held at a time and place fixed by the act. It also prescribed that such meeting should consider and act upon the estimates, and that the appropriation and tax rate so reported by the board should be final unless changed by a majority vote. The school committee was required by the act to furnish to the board an estimate of the expenses of maintaining the schools, and such estimate was to be reported by the board without change. *Held:—*

1 That the act did not deprive the town of the power of making appropri- ations at special meetings, nor confine its action at such meetings to the confirma- tion or change of such appropriations as might be favorably reported by the board of finance 77 Conn 186

2 That the act did not preclude the town at its adjourned annual town meeting from overriding the action of the board of finance and making an appropriation for building a schoolhouse, upon which the board had reported unfavorably 16

3 That if any warning was necessary to enable the town to act within the limits prescribed by the special act, a notice to the effect that the meeting was called for the purpose, among others, of taking action upon the report of the board of finance was sufficient 16

§ 2209 of the Gen Stat, requiring a two-thirds vote in order to change the site of a schoolhouse, applied to school districts only, and not to a town which has abolished such districts and assumed the control and maintenance of all the schools therein 16

§ 199 Whenever a vote¹ shall be taken in any town in reference to abolishing school districts and assuming control of public schools therein, and whenever a vote shall be taken to re-establish school districts under § 217 of this chapter, such vote shall be by ballot² at an annual town meeting upon notice thereof given in the warning.³ The selectmen shall provide a ballot box for that purpose, marked "Consolidation of School Districts." Those in favor of such consolidation shall deposit in said box a ballot with the words "Consolidation of School Districts, Yes" written or printed thereon, and those opposed shall deposit a ballot with the words "Consolidation of School Districts, No" written or printed thereon, and in towns divided into wards or voting districts for annual town meetings such a ballot box shall be provided at each of such wards or voting districts, and the ballots shall be examined, assorted, counted, and declared in the manner provided by law.⁴ Section 1649⁵ of the general statutes in so far as the same is inconsistent herewith shall not apply to votes taken under the provisions of this section.

G S sec 2213
1866 1869 1875
Rev 1888 §2194
1889 ch 202
1889 ch 219
1903 ch 205
Vote to be by
ballot at annual
meeting

§ 200 A vote to consolidate the school districts in any town into one district shall take effect on the first Monday of July next succeeding said vote, and any town assuming the control of its public schools, as provided in this chapter, may at any annual meeting, not previous to the fifth annual meeting thereafter,⁶ vote to abandon such control and re-establish the several districts as they were before said action, which vote shall be by ballot, in the manner prescribed in § 199.

G S sec 2214
1867
Rev 1888 §2208
1889 ch 202
1889 ch 219
When vote to
consolidate
takes effect

§ 201 The selectmen of a town voting to consolidate shall determine, not later than the first Monday of May, the number of which the town school committee shall consist.⁷ Such committee shall consist of either three, six, nine, or twelve residents of said town. Every such town shall, at a special meeting of said town called for the purpose by the selectmen, to be held on the first Monday of June following, elect by ballot a town school committee of the number determined upon by said selectmen. In all cases the number of the committee to be

G S sec 2215
1867
Rev 1888 §2195
1889 ch 219
1905 ch 97 §1
Number and
election of com-
mittee; qualifi-
cations

¹ Town registry list is registry list for school purposes § 164

² Official ballots will be furnished by the secretary of state

³ What constitutes sufficient notice; not necessary to give each school district particular notice 73 Conn 166

The following clause will be sufficient

To determine by ballot whether the town will abolish all the school districts and parts of school districts within its limits and assume and maintain control of the public schools

⁴ Gen Stat § 1656 ⁵ Repealed ch 250 § 27 Public acts of 1909

⁶ Vote to abandon control, taken before the fifth annual meeting, is of no effect 73 Conn 172 ⁷ See § 101

elected shall be stated in the warning of said meeting. Such election shall be conducted in the same manner as the annual elections of towns.

G S sec 2216
1867
Rev 1888 §2195
1889 ch 219
1905 ch 97 §2
Minority representation on committee; terms of office

§ 202 If the number of the committee to be elected shall be six or twelve no person shall vote for more than half that number; if the number be nine, no person shall vote for more than five, and the six, nine, or twelve persons, as the case may be, receiving the highest number of votes, shall be the town school committee of said town for the respective terms as hereinafter provided, commencing on the first Monday of July next following. The members of such committee so elected shall divide themselves into three equal classes, holding office respectively until the second, third, and fourth subsequent annual town elections of said town, at which elections and at every annual election, subsequent to the last thereof, two, three, or four members, as the case may be, shall be elected by ballot for a term of three years, in the manner prescribed in § 110. If the number of the committee to be elected shall be three, the members thereof shall all be annually¹ elected at the annual town meeting, and no person shall vote for more than two; the three persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be such town school committee.

G S sec 2217
1867
Rev 1888 §2196
School business to be done at town meetings

§ 203 All business relating to public schools in such towns shall be transacted at town meetings.²

G S sec 2218
1867
Rev 1888 §2197
1889 ch 47 §3
1895 ch 67
1895 ch 304

§ 204 The town school committee shall have the powers and duties of high school committees,³ district committees,⁴ and boards of school visitors;^{5 6}

¹ May be elected biennially under the following act if the electors shall so determine:

Chapter 227, Acts of 1907, Sec. 1. Any town, if the electors thereof shall so determine by ballot at an annual meeting of such town or at a special meeting thereof duly warned and held for that purpose, may, at the annual town meeting next thereafter held, and biennially thereafter, elect any or all town officers now required by law to be elected annually, to hold office for the term of two years from the date of their election and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. See §§ 100, 101, 103

² See note § 60 ³ § 70 ⁴ Ch xiii page 62

⁵ § 116 Return of names to secretary of state § 103 Term of office § 104 Refusal to accept office § 105 Eligibility § 107

⁶ *Duties and powers*

Town school committee

- 1 To enforce labor law § 29
- 2 Forward names of pupils for normal schools § 14
Recommend students for normal school § 17
- 3 Give leaving certificates § 20
- 4 Examine manufacturing establishments § 30
- 5 If directed by town, purchase text-books § 47
- 6 Grant hearing to parents in certain cases § 50
- 7 Superintend high schools § 71

Shall see that good public schools of the different grades are maintained in the various parts of the town for not less than the length of time that would be required had no such consolidation been made;

General powers
of town school
committee

Manage the property of the town pertaining to schools;¹

Examine,² employ, and dismiss the teachers for the school of such towns;³

- 8 Consent to attendance of children at non-local high school
Consent to conveyance of high school children § 76
- 9 Provide evening school instruction § 80
 - Rooms, etc., for evening schools § 81
 - Certify attendance to comptroller § 83
 - Request relief from evening school law § 85
- 10 Organization
 - Choose chairman, secretary § 116
 - For enumeration of duties see § 116
 - When chairman shall call meeting § 117
 - Secretary shall keep records § 118
- 11 Appoint acting visitors § 120
 - Superintendent § 121
 - Compensation § 122
- 12 Examine teachers and grant certificates § 123
 - Revoke certificates § 123
- 13 Employ and dismiss teachers § 124
- 14 Members cannot be appointed teachers § 125
- 15 Select and approve books and apparatus §§ 126, 238
- 16 Return to comptroller children of certain ages § 127
- 17 Text books, cannot change except by two-thirds vote § 130
- 18 May require vaccination § 131
- 19 Preserve books and documents § 132
- 20 May administer oath § 133
- 21 May choose superintendent §§ 134, 138
 - Form supervision district § 135
 - Certify salary to state board of education § 136
 - Choose superintendent in towns having 20 to 30 teachers § 138
 - Certify salary to state board of education § 139
 - Petition state board of education for agent to supervise schools § 140
- 22 Custodian of registers § 237
- 23 May appropriate library money § 239
- 24 Make enumeration § 243
 - Examine and correct returns § 243
- 25 Make certificate to comptroller § 245
- 26 Certify to average attendance in certain towns § 248
- 27 Penalty for fraudulent returns § 267
- 28 Recommend changes in schoolhouses to secure light, ventilation, or sanitary arrangements § 303
- 29 May appoint school physician § 293
 - May cause children to be tested § 296
 - May appoint matron or nurse § 298

¹ The assumption of control by the town carries with it all necessary power to repair school buildings 71 Conn 740 741

A town assuming control of the school property holds it in trust for educational purposes 73 Conn 170 171

Transfer of control from districts to town is merely a transfer from one public agency to another 16

² § 123 ³ § 124

Lodge all bonds, leases, notes, and other securities with the treasurer of said town, unless the same have been intrusted to others by the grantors, or the general assembly;

Pay the town treasurer all money which they may receive for the support of schools;

Determine the number and qualifications of the scholars to be admitted into each school;

Designate the schools which shall be attended by the children within their jurisdiction, and may arrange with the committee of any adjacent town or district for the instruction therein of such children as may attend there more conveniently;

Shall fill vacancies in their own number until the next annual town meeting when vacancies shall be filled as provided in § 202, and the ballot shall distinctly specify the vacancy to be filled;¹

Shall annually, during the first two weeks of September, ascertain the expenses of maintaining the schools under their superintendence, during the year ending the fourteenth day of the previous July,² and report the same, with the amount of moneys received toward the payment thereof, to the annual town meeting, and shall, at the same time, make a full report of their doings, and the condition of the schools under their superintendence, and of all important matters concerning the same;

And shall perform all lawful acts which may be required

¹ A law special and local in its application is not affected by a statute general in terms, unless the intent that it should have such effect is clearly manifest 82 Conn 122

A report of a statute by implication is not favored, and is never presumed when the old and new statute may well stand together 16

Section 10 of the chapter of the city of New Britain (14 Special Laws, p. 921) provides for an election of city officers, including a school committee, by the voters, and Sec 14 declares that "all vacancies in any of the said offices shall be filled by the common council." Section 37 invests the school committee with all the rights, powers and duties possessed by committees of consolidated school districts and by selectmen, under the laws of this State, one of which (Sec. 2218) prescribes that town school committees shall fill vacancies in their own number until the next annual meeting. Held that these apparently inconsistent provisions could both stand and have effect, the special law as applicable to the particular case of New Britain, and the general law to the towns of the State at large; and therefore the common council of New Britain and not the school committee was empowered to fill vacancies in the latter body 16

In *quo warranto* proceedings the burden is upon the respondent to show a complete title to the office in dispute; otherwise judgment of ouster must be rendered against him

of them by the town or which may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this title.^{1 2}

§ 205 Such towns shall assume the property and be responsible for the debts of the districts within their respective limits.³ Such property shall be appraised and the amount of the debts estimated under the direction of the town, and the ap-

G S sec 9219
1887
Rev 1888 §2198
Property of consolidated districts

¹ Powers conferred and duties imposed by this section construed 65 Conn 183 The law and the facts existing when an action at law is brought must ordinarily govern its disposition 82 Conn 563 Chapter 146 of the public acts of 1909 concerning town management of all public schools, worked no substantial change in the respective rights of towns and town school committees with reference to discontinuing or reopening schools in towns containing but a single school district 16

Town school committees form part of the agencies of the state for the due performance of the obligation, which it has always assumed of providing for the proper education of the young In exercising its powers, which are largely discretionary, such a committee is not the agent of the town but of the law, and therefore is not subject to the control of the town with regard to reopening a school which the committee has seen fit to close 16

General statutes, section 2218, which provides that town school committees "shall perform all lawful acts which may be required of them by the town," has reference only to such acts as the town can lawfully require the committee to perform 16

² In a matter in which it has an interest, a municipal corporation may indemnify its agent or officer who has acted in good faith in the discharge of a duty imposed or authorized by law, or may assume the defense of a suit brought against it for such acts 79 Conn 237

In the present case the acting school visitors and two members of the town school committee, acting in good faith, investigated certain rumors affecting the moral fitness of a teacher in the service of the town, and upon becoming satisfied of their truth, so informed her, but upon her denial suggested a continuance of the investigation or her resignation; whereupon she resigned and sued them for conspiring to force her out of her position. Held: —

1 That the defendant town, having assumed the maintenance and control of all the public schools within its limits, had a direct interest in the fitness of its teachers and in the subject-matter of the investigation

2 That in making the investigation those who conducted it clearly acted within the lines of their duty

3 That it was immaterial that they themselves had no power to discharge the teacher, but could only report their conclusions to the entire committee; since they did not undertake to dismiss her, or to pass any judgment in the matter

4 That it was competent for the town either to employ counsel to defend the suit brought against said investigators, or to ratify the action of its town school committee in retaining an attorney for that purpose

The complaint alleged that the school committee of the defendant town had employed the plaintiff as an attorney to defend its members when sued for their acts as such; that they had reported their action to the town in their annual report, printed and circulated among the voters, and that thereupon, at a town-meeting specially warned to determine what part, if any, of the plaintiff's fees the town would pay, after a full discussion a motion forbidding the selectmen to pay any attorney fees in such action was defeated, which action was taken with the full understanding that if said motion was defeated the action of the school committee would be carried into effect: and that afterward the town paid the plaintiff for the services rendered to that time, and that he had subsequently rendered further proper services under the same employment. Held that these allegations established at least a prima facie obligation upon the part of the town, either by way of ratification or of estoppel, to compensate the plaintiff for his services thereafter rendered and his expenses thereafter incurred pursuant to such employment

¹ See § 152

praised value of such property may be raised by a tax to be laid by the town on its grand list next completed; and if such tax is raised, the taxpayers in each of the districts previously existing shall be paid or credited on the rate bill with their respective proportions of any excess of the property of such district over and above its liabilities, as ascertained by the town; or the difference in the value of the property of the several districts may be adjusted in any other manner agreed upon by the parties in interest. Permanent funds vested in any town for school purposes shall remain in charge of the school fund treasurer of the town.¹

1907 Chap. 93
Constitution of
appraisal committee

§ 206 Whenever any town has consolidated or shall consolidate the school districts within such town under the provisions of § 198 and has voted or shall vote to appraise the property of said districts, the first selectman, one member of the town school committee elected as provided by § 201 to be appointed by said committee, and one member of the board of assessors, to be appointed by said board of assessors, shall constitute a committee to make the appraisal provided for by this section.

1907 Chap. 93
§ S sec 2230
1887
Rev 1888 §2199

§ 207 Whenever any town shall have assumed control of and appraised the school property as provided in § 205, the

¹ An order for the payment of money which specifies no time of payment is in legal effect, and as between the parties, due and payable immediately. It is, however, competent for the parties to agree—as they did in the present case—that the loan evidenced by such an obligation shall remain a continuing one until such contractual relation is terminated either by payment by the debtor, or by demand or suit by the creditor. 78 Conn 319

Interest upon a loan reserving less than six per cent should be computed up to the date of the defendant's default at the rate fixed by the parties, and thereafter, in the absence of any agreement, at the legal rate. 16

In 1897 the defendant town consolidated its school districts and for five years thereafter assumed and maintained at its own expense the exclusive control of its public schools. In 1902, by a vote of the town, the old system was restored and the pre-existing districts re-assumed their functions and took possession and control of the property owned by them respectively before the consolidation. *Held* that under the provision of § 2198 of the Gen Stat of 1888 (Rev 1902, § 2219), to the effect that towns consolidating their school districts "shall assume the property and be responsible for the debts of the district," the action taken by the town in respect to consolidation was in itself an assumption of the property of the districts and of liability for their debts, notwithstanding the steps prescribed in § 2198 looking to an equitable adjustment of property rights and liabilities as between the taxpayers of the several districts were not pursued by the town officials to whose discretion the matter was entrusted by vote of the town; and therefore the town was liable for the interest which had accrued during the period of consolidation on a debt of one of the school districts. 16

The town contended that a judgment against it for such interest would be inequitable to the taxpayers of the several districts. *Held* that the facts disclosed by the record gave no sufficient support to such claim, and the town was in no position to take advantage of that possibility, inasmuch as the predicament was due to the failure of its own officials in 1897 to take the statutory steps which would have equalized any burdens upon the taxpayers which might have been created by the new conditions. 76

town may, by vote in town meeting, extend the time in which the taxpayers of any district or districts shall be required to pay the excess of assessment over the appraised value of the property in such district for a period not exceeding five years, and all the property belonging to the school districts over which any town has assumed or shall assume control shall be vested in such town to be held for school purposes so long as so required, and may be sold and deeded by said town when not required for school purposes.

Time for paying
tax extended

§ 208 Whenever any town has voted, or shall vote, to assume control of all the schools, as provided in this chapter, in case there is a joint district the selectmen of the towns out of which such joint district is formed shall meet within ten days after receiving a written request for such meeting signed by the first selectman of either of said towns, and appraise the schoolhouse and other school property owned and used by said joint district and determine what proportion is owned by the inhabitants of the towns residing in said district. If the several boards of selectmen shall not agree, the same shall be determined by a judge of the superior court upon application of either of the boards of selectmen, and his decision shall be final. The proportion belonging to the taxpayers of the town in which the property is not located, after deducting the indebtedness of the district, shall be paid to the treasurer of such town by the treasurer of the town in which such property is located.

G S sec 2221
1887
Rev 1888 §2200
Proceedings in
case of joint dis-
tricts

1905 ch 17

§ 209 In case any school district, formerly existing in a town in which the school districts have been or shall be abolished or consolidated, has received a permanent fund for the support of a school or schools in said district, the school fund treasurer shall have charge of it, and keep a separate account thereof; and the income of said fund shall be held subject to the order of the town school committee, which shall apply it for the benefit of the school or schools within or nearest to the limits of the district formerly existing, in such manner as to carry out, as nearly as possible, the intent of the grantor of said fund.¹

G S sec 2222
1872
Rev 1888 §2201
Management of
permanent
funds

§ 210 Every such town shall be entitled to receive from the state, annually, and upon the conditions prescribed for school districts, for the purposes of school libraries, a sum not exceeding the aggregate amount which the former districts of said town might have received in like circumstances.²

G S sec 2223
1867
Rev 1888 §2202
School libraries

§ 211 The expenses of maintaining public schools in such towns, which shall be incurred with the approval of the town school committee, shall be paid by the town treasurer on orders

G S sec 2224
Rev 1875 p 140
Rev 1888 §2203
1903 ch 69

¹ §§ 59 252 ² Ch xvii page 81

Payment of
school expenses

drawn by the town school committee, except so far as they may be met by the income from local school funds. Such orders may be signed by such persons on behalf of the school committee as the committee by by-law or special vote, certified by the secretary to the town treasurer, may provide; and in the absence of such by-law or special direction by the secretary.

G S sec 2226

1872

Rev 1888 §2204

Notice when
part of district
is abolished

§ 212 When any part of a school district lying in two or more towns shall be abolished or consolidated by either, its selectmen shall give immediate notice thereof to the selectmen of the other town or towns, which shall thereafter provide for the schooling of the children belonging thereto, who formerly belonged to said school district.¹

G S sec 2226

1879

Rev 1888 §2205

Settlement of
affairs of
abolished district

§ 213 Any school district which has been, or shall be, abolished by any town, may settle and close up its affairs; and its district committee last elected, or the selectmen of said town, may call special meetings of the district.

G S sec 2227

1879

Rev 1888 §2206

Payment of
debts of district

§ 214 If any such district has, or shall, become liable, by judgment or otherwise, to pay any claims or demands upon it, or if expenses and liabilities have been or shall be incurred by it in settling up its affairs, after consolidation, the selectmen of said town, upon the request of said district, shall pay the same and charge the amount to the district, and said amount shall be raised by the selectmen adding the same to the tax to be laid by the said town on its grand list next completed of the taxable property of such district.

G S sec 2228

1879

Rev 1888 §2207

Collection of
taxes of district

§ 215 Said selectmen shall collect all taxes, claims, and demands in favor of such district, in the name of the district, and credit the same to the district, less expenses of collection.

G S sec 2229

1867 1877

Rev 1888 §2209

Towns reim-
bursed for im-
provements

§ 216 When any town has voted to re-establish its school districts as provided in § 200, each of the districts shall pay the town for all improvements which the town has made on the schoolhouse, its furniture, and appurtenances within the district. The amounts to be thus paid shall be determined by the selectmen and the town school committee. When such payments are made the town shall restore or make good to each of the districts the school property and local funds formerly belonging to the district. If any district shall refuse or neglect to make the payment required by this section till the expiration of six months after the passage of the vote of the town to re-establish the districts, the selectmen may cause a tax sufficient to make said payment, including the cost of laying and collecting such tax, to be laid on the district in the manner provided by law for school district taxes except that the selectmen shall

¹ §§ 157 158

perform the duties required of district committees therein, and to be collected and paid to the town.

§ 217 A vote to re-establish the school districts shall not take effect further than to authorize the district to hold meetings, lay and collect taxes, and appoint officers for these purposes, till all the settlements and payments required by § 216 have been made; and unless such payments and settlements are made within one year after the passage of said vote said vote shall be null and void.

G S sec 2230

1877

Rev 1888 §2210

Vote to re-establish

§ 218 When any town in which the school districts have been consolidated has abandoned or shall abandon such system, the persons elected school committee of such consolidated districts at the election next preceding such abandonment shall be and remain the members of the board of school visitors of such town, with all the powers and duties of school visitors, during the term for which they were or may be respectively elected, in the same manner as if elected school visitors of such town.

G S sec 2231

1877

Rev 1888 §2210

Town school committee to become school visitors

§ 219 Towns shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same regulations, as school districts, in taking land for schoolhouses, outbuildings, and convenient accommodations for schools.¹

G S sec 2232

1857

Rev 1888 §2212

1895 ch 27

Taking land for school purposes

CHAPTER XV²

Town management of public schools

Public acts 1909 chapter 146

§ 220 Every town in this state shall, from and after July 15, 1909, assume and maintain the control of all the public schools within its limits, and for this purpose every town shall be a school district; and shall have all the powers and duties of school districts except in so far as such powers and duties are inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

1909 ch 146 §1
Towns control and manage schools

§ 221 All business concerning the public schools, including all heretofore necessary or proper to be transacted in district meetings, shall be transacted in town meetings. The annual town meeting shall be the annual school district meeting.

1909 ch 146 §2
School business transacted in town meeting

¹ §§ 183-185

² The following towns are managing schools under the provisions of this chapter: - Ashford - Avon - Barkhamsted - Bloomfield - Bozrah - Bridgewater - Brookfield - Burlington - Canterbury - Chatham - Colebrook - Columbia - Cornwall - Darien - Durham - Eastford - Glastonbury - Granby - Haddam - Hampton - Hartland - Hebron - Kent - Lebanon - Ledyard - Lyme - Marlboro - Middlebury - Middlefield - Monroe - Montville - Morris - New Fairfield - North Branford - North Haven - North Stonington - Pomfret - Preston - Redding - Roxbury - Salem - Salisbury - Sharon - Sherman - Southbury - Sprague - Sterling - Union - Voluntown - Warren - Waterford - Watertown - Weston - Wethersfield - Willington - Wilton - Windsor

1909 ch 146 §3
Election of committee

Classes

Minority representation

Vacancies

Temporary committee

Number of committee

Powers and duties of town committees

§ 222 At its annual town meeting, every town which now has a board of school visitors shall elect by ballot three, six, nine, or twelve residents of the town as a school committee, who shall divide themselves into three classes to hold office from the time of their election until the expiration of one, two, and three years, respectively, from the day of their election. If the number to be chosen be three, the members thereof shall be annually¹ elected at the annual town meeting, and no person shall vote for more than two; the three persons receiving the highest votes shall be such town school committee. If the number to be chosen be six or twelve, no person shall vote for more than half that number. If the number be nine, no person shall vote for more than five. At every subsequent annual town meeting, two, three, or four members, as the case may be, shall be elected by ballot for the term of three years, to begin on the day of election; provided, that if the number of the committee is three the whole number shall be elected as above prescribed. If the number to be chosen be two or four, no person shall vote for more than half that number. If the number to be chosen be three, no person shall vote for more than two. Said school committee shall have power to fill vacancies in its membership until the next annual election, when such vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of the term by the town, by ballot. From the fifteenth of July, 1909, until the next annual town meeting, the school visitors and the chairmen of the committees of the district within each town shall constitute a joint board, having the powers and duties of the school committees created by this act. After the aforesaid date no boards of school visitors shall be elected, and no district committees, except in districts organized under special acts, and in districts which retain their organization in the manner hereinafter provided. Any town may, at any time, vote to make the number of its school committee either three, six, nine, or twelve, and at each subsequent election one-third of the new number shall be elected in the manner above provided, but those heretofore elected shall remain in office until the expiration of their terms; provided, however, that in every town now constituting a consolidated school district the school committee shall be of the same number and shall be elected in the same manner as at present.

§ 223 Said school committee shall, in general, have all the powers and perform the duties both of district committees²

¹ Ch xiii

and board of school visitors,¹ except in so far as such powers and duties are inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

They shall maintain in their several towns good common schools, of the different grades, at such places and times as in their judgment shall best subserve the interests of education, and as shall give all the scholars of the town as nearly equal advantages as may be practicable;

Equal advantages

They shall have charge of schools heretofore organized or maintained by their respective towns;

They shall appoint a chairman and secretary, who shall respectively perform the duties and exercise the powers now pertaining to the chairman and secretary of the boards of school visitors;²

Officers

They shall appoint one or more acting visitors or a superintendent to exercise, under their discretion, a supervision over schools;³

Superintendent

They shall have the care and management of buildings, lands, apparatus, and other property used for school purposes;

Care of school buildings, etc.

They shall determine the number and qualifications of the scholars to be admitted into each school;

They shall employ a requisite number of qualified teachers,⁴ but shall make no contract for a longer period than one year;

Employ teachers for one year

They shall designate the schools which shall be attended by the various children within their several towns, and shall make such provisions as will enable every child of school age, residing in the town, who is of proper mental and physical condition, to attend some public day school for the period required by law, and they may provide for the transportation of children wherever transportation may seem reasonable and desirable,⁵ and they may arrange, if they see fit, with the committee of an adjoining town for the instruction therein of such children as can attend school in such adjoining town more conveniently;

Assign children to schools

Transportation

Agree with adjoining towns

They shall report in detail to the annual town meeting concerning the expenditures on the schools of the towns during the year ending on the fifteenth day of the previous July,⁶ and also concerning their doings, and the condition of the schools under their superintendence,

Reports

And they shall perform all lawful acts necessary to carry into effect the powers and duties granted by this chapter.^{7 8}

§ 224 The town clerk and treasurer of each town shall have, in addition to the powers and duties now imposed by law

1909 ch 146, §5
Treasurer and clerk

¹ §116 ² §117 ³ Ch x page 45 ⁴ §§123, 124 ⁵ §§50-53 ⁶ §254 ⁷ See 65 Conn 183, also notes on page 69 ⁸ For other duties see duties of school visitors, note 7, page 39, and duties of town school committees, note 6, page 66.

upon such officers, all the powers and duties, respectively, of the clerk and treasurer of a school district, except in so far as such duties are rendered unnecessary by the provisions of this chapter.

1909 ch 146, § 6
Records

§ 225 The records of the districts heretofore existing in each town shall be handed over to the town clerk of such town, and shall be preserved by the town.

1909 ch 146, § 7

§ 226 All property heretofore held by school districts shall vest in the towns in which such districts are situated, to be held by such towns for school purposes.

Debts

All debts, obligations, or pecuniary trusts of any school district, existing at the time of the passage of this act, shall remain in force against the town in which such district was situated, and shall be paid and performed by such town, except as hereinafter provided.

Appraisal

The assessors of each town shall, on or before the thirtieth day of September, 1909, appraise the property of each school district within its limits. At the next annual town meeting after the passage of this act, an equalization tax shall be levied upon the grand list of the town, equivalent to such a tax as would, in all districts of the town combined, raise an amount of money equal to the value of the property owned by such districts, less their indebtedness, and there shall then be abated to the taxpayers of each district so many mills of such equalization tax rate as upon that part of the grand list of the town taxable within such district would yield an amount of money equal to the appraised value of its property less the amount of indebtedness of the district.

Equalization
procedure

Indebtedness

Any district shall have power to determine that any stated amount of its indebtedness shall not be devolved upon the town, but shall be owed by such district exclusively, as heretofore, and any town shall have this same power regarding the indebtedness of any district situated within its limits; provided, that, if action is taken both by the town and by the district having such indebtedness, the vote stating the larger amount of indebtedness to be separately retained by the district and not devolved upon the town shall determine such amount; and provided, further, that this amount of indebtedness thus separately retained by the district shall not be deducted from the appraised value of its property in fixing the amount of the equalization tax to be abated for its taxpayers. Every school district shall remain separately and solely liable for any indebtedness or liability by it incurred previously to September 1, 1909, unless the amount of such liability or indebtedness shall be deducted, as aforesaid, from the appraised value of its property in fixing

the amount of the equalization tax to be abated for its taxpayers. For the purpose of distributing the effect of the equalization tax upon its taxpayers over a number of years, any school district may borrow and pay to the town any part of the sum of money which the equalization tax rate would raise upon that part of the grand list of the town taxable within such district, and the sum so paid to the town shall be added to the appraised value of the property of the district in calculating the number of mills of the equalization tax rate to be abated to its taxpayers. The provisions of this section shall not apply in any town in which the parties in interest shall, on or before the first day of December, 1909, agree upon any other mode of equalizing the differences in property and indebtedness between the several districts of such town.

§ 227 In the case of any school district the fractional parts of which belong to different towns, the selectmen of such towns shall have power, by mutual agreement, to appraise the

property of said district and to apportion the property and debts of said district between the towns, and find the balance due from either of such towns to the other of such towns.

1909 ch 146, §8
Apportionment
where property
in two towns

Such agreement, in writing, shall be final and binding upon such district and town. Whenever such selectmen shall fail to agree before the twentieth day of July, 1910, then, upon the application of either town, or any taxpayer of such district, any judge of the superior court shall appoint a committee which shall finally decide the matter on which the selectmen have thus failed to agree, and shall lodge their decision with the respective clerks of such towns, from which time their decision shall be binding upon such districts and such towns. The appraised value of the property and the amount of money thus acquired by any town, diminished by the amount of money paid to the other town, and by the amount of the indebtedness of the district apportioned to the town, shall be remitted by the town to the taxpayers of the portion of such district within its limits in collecting the equalization tax provided for in § 226, in the same manner as in the case of other districts entirely within the town.

Procedure in
absence of
agreement

§ 228 No power of school districts or any officers thereof, except such as are reserved or given by this chapter, shall be

exercised after July 15, 1909; but every school district then existing may preserve its organization and necessary powers for the purpose of closing and settling up its affairs, and especially for the purpose of managing and paying any of its indebtedness not devolved upon the town.

1909 ch 146, §9

Districts may
continue to
manage debts

1909 ch 146, §10

Method of pay-
ing expenses

1909 ch 146, §11

When act does
not apply

1909 ch 251

Payments to
certain officers
by towns not
assuming
control

§ 229 The expenses of maintaining public schools which shall be incurred with the approval of the town school committee shall be paid by the town treasurer on orders drawn by the town school committee, except so far as they may be met by the income from local school funds. Such orders may be signed by such persons on behalf of the school committee as the committee by by-law or special vote, certified by the secretary to the town treasurer, may provide, and in the absence of such by-law or special direction by the secretary.

§ 230 §§ 220 to 230 shall not apply to any town which has a city or borough, or district organized under special acts of the legislature within its limits, unless such town shall vote to abolish school districts and assume control of the public schools therein.

§ 231 Any town not assuming control of the public schools within its limits under the provisions of this chapter, which receives money, under the provisions of section 227, by reason of the appraisement of the property of any school district, parts of which before the passage of said act belonged to different towns, shall pay the same to such agent, treasurer, or committee as shall be chosen by those qualified to vote in school meeting belonging to that part of such district in said town not assuming control of its public schools; and such voters, in meeting called by any five of their number or by the selectmen, by notice posted conspicuously in such part of said district five days before such meeting, may do all acts proper for the reception and care of such money, and shall expend the same for public school purposes for the benefit of the inhabitants in said part of such school district as lies in the town not assuming control of its public schools.

CHAPTER XVI

Teachers¹

General Statutes, Chapter 140, page 584

G S sec 2245

1856 1867 1872

Rev 1888

§§2132 2135

2197 2221

1893 ch 157 §4

1895 ch 304

1901 ch 81 §5

§ 232 School visitors, town school committees, or boards of education shall, as a board, or by a committee by them ap-

- ¹ a May be employed by —
 - i school visitors §§ 42 44
 - ii board of education § 64
 - iii district § 146
 - iv town committees §§ 44-204-223
 - v high school committees § 70
- b May be examined by —
 - i state board of education § 4
 - ii school visitors § 232
 - iii boards of education § 64
 - iv town committee § 204

c Make eyesight tests § 5

d Shall be paid once a month unless district vote otherwise § 257

pointed, examine¹ all persons desiring to teach in the public schools; and give to those with whose moral character and ability they are satisfied, if found qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar, the rudiments of geography and history, and the rudiments of drawing if required,² a certificate authorizing the holder to teach in any public school in the town or district so long as desired, without further examination unless specially ordered; such certificate may limit the authority to teach to a specified time or in a specified school.³ No certificate to teach in grades above the third in graded schools nor in classes corresponding to such grades in ungraded schools shall be granted to any person who has not passed a satisfactory examination in hygiene, including the effects of alcohol and narcotics on health and character.⁴ If a person is examined and found qualified to teach branches other than those required in all cases, such branches shall be named in his certificate. Said certificate shall be signed by a majority of the board or committee or by all the members of the committee appointed to examine. They may revoke the certificates of such teachers as shall at any time be found incompetent to teach or to manage a school, or fail to conform to their requirements.⁵

Examination of
teachers; certi-
ficates

e The reasonableness of the punishment administered by a school teacher to a pupil is purely a question of fact 53 Conn 481

f A school teacher has a right to require obedience to reasonable rules and a proper submission to his authority, and to inflict punishment for disobedience *Id*

In the absence of rules established by the school board or other proper authority, the teacher has a right to make all necessary and proper rules for the regulation of the school *Id*

In inflicting corporal punishment the teacher must be governed, as to the mode and severity of it, by the nature of the offense, and by the age, size, and physical condition of the pupil Where a boy has been habitually refractory and disobedient, the teacher, in punishing him for a particular offense, may take into consideration his habitual disobedience *Id*

And it is not necessary that he should inform the pupil at the time that he is punishing him for his past as well as present misconduct *Id*

¹ § 123 ² §§ 18 40 123 ³ General certificate of teacher is sufficient in any district of the town where issued 36 Conn 282

A general certificate of examination and approbation not limited to any particular district or term of school makes the holder qualified to teach in any district of the town unless it is revoked or a re-examination required 36 Conn 282

The provision as to new certificate, if required by school visitors, applies only to certificates limited as to time or qualification 36 Conn 282

A school district contracting with a teacher who has an old certificate from the board of school visitors, without requiring a new one, cannot afterwards repudiate the contract because he should have had a new one *Id*

⁴ §§ 45 46

⁵ Teacher may be discharged by the district; and in absence of action by the district, may be discharged by the committee 33 Conn 304

If improperly discharged by the committee the district may compel reinstatement 33 Conn 305 306

Is not a public officer in ordinary sense of the word; his wages are subject to attachment 53 Conn 509 Status of teacher, as to district *Id*

G S sec 2246

1884
Rev 1888 §2222
1895 ch 135
State board of
education may
grant certificate

§ 233 The state board of education may, upon public examination in such branches and upon such terms as it may prescribe, grant a certificate of qualification to teach in any public school in the state, and may revoke the same. The certificate of qualification issued under this section shall be accepted by boards of school visitors, boards of education, and town school committees in lieu of any other examination.

G S sec 2247

1856
Rev 1888
§§2221 2222
1895 ch 135

Teacher must
have a certi-
cate

§ 234 No teacher shall be employed in any school receiving any portion of its support from the public money until he has received a certificate of approbation in accordance with the provisions of this chapter; nor shall any teacher be entitled to any wages, so far as the same are paid out of any public money appropriated to schools,¹ unless he can produce such certificate, dated previous to the opening of his school.

G S sec 2248

1856 1857 1867
Rev 1888
§§2122 2130
2135 2155
2197 2213
2216
1895 ch 131

Who may em-
ploy teachers
School visitors
Town

§ 235 Town school committees, boards of education, and high school and district committees unless otherwise directed by the district or ordered by the town, shall employ and dismiss the teachers for the schools of their respective towns or districts;² but no district committee shall employ a teacher for a longer period of time than that for which he may have been elected without first obtaining, at a meeting of said district legally called for that purpose, a majority vote in favor of such proposed action.³ Any town, unless otherwise provided, may direct the school visitors to employ the teachers for all public schools of the town for such terms of the schools as it may specify.

G S sec 2249

1895 ch 67

Teacher not to
be a school visi-
tor
School visitor

§ 236 No person elected to the office of school visitor or town school committee shall be employed as teacher in the town where he is school visitor or member of the town school committee. If any school visitor or member of the town school committee shall be employed, contrary to the provisions of this section the office of school visitor or town school committee to which he was elected shall become vacant.

G S sec 2250

1856 1867 1875
Rev 1888 §2223
1895 ch 21

Teacher to keep
register

§ 237 The teacher of every public school shall correctly keep the school register provided by the state, in the manner and form required by the state board of education,⁴ and at the end of each school term, and before said teacher shall leave such school, shall certify in writing to the correctness of the

¹ Ch xviii

² Teachers may be discharged by the district, or in the absence of any action by the district, by the district committee, if they think it for the interest of the school. If improperly discharged against the orders of the district, they will be reinstated by a writ of mandamus. 33 Conn 304-306

³ Previous to enactment of § 197 a teacher might be employed by the committee for a period extending beyond committee's term of office. 36 Conn 282

⁴ § 2

same, and immediately deliver it to the secretary of the board of school visitors,¹ town school committee, or board of education having jurisdiction over such school; and no teacher shall receive any pay except for such time as the register has been legally kept and certified.

CHAPTER XVII

School Libraries and Philosophical Apparatus

General Statutes, Chapter 139, page 583

§ 238 The treasurer of the state, upon the order of the secretary of the state board of education,² shall pay ten dollars to every school district, and to every town maintaining a high school, which shall raise by tax or otherwise a like sum for the same purpose, to establish within such district, or for the use of such high school, a school library composed of books of reference, and other books to be used in connection with school work,³ and to procure maps, globes, or any proper philosophical and chemical apparatus; and the further sum of five dollars annually,⁴ upon a like order, to every such district or town which has raised a like sum for the current year for maintaining or replenishing such library or apparatus.

G S sec 221,3
1856 1867 1869
1870 1872 1882
Rev 1888
§§2218 2219
State grant

If the number of scholars in actual attendance⁵ in any such district or high school exceeds one hundred the treasurer shall pay ten dollars in the first instance, and five dollars annually thereafter, for every one hundred or fractional part of a hundred scholars in excess of the first hundred.

The expense incurred by any district in accordance with the provisions of this section may be reckoned among its incidental expenses, to be defrayed in the manner provided in this title for such incidental expenses.

The selection of all books and apparatus shall be made or approved by the board of school visitors, or the town school committee, which shall also prescribe the rules for their management, use, and safe-keeping.⁶

School visitors

§ 239 The town school committee or the joint board of selectmen and school visitors in each town may appropriate money for the purchase of books and apparatus to be used in

G S sec 224,3
1839 ch 17

¹ § 120

² § 8

³ Does not include supplementary reading See § 130

⁴ The library year coincides with the calendar year

⁵ Actual attendance means number of different scholars registered in school year

⁶ Teachers may ask advice and assistance of the Connecticut public library committee § 285

Purchase of
books and
apparatus

the public schools of the town. The money thus appropriated shall be expended by a committee on libraries and apparatus, annually appointed by the town school committee or school visitors, to whom the treasurer of the town shall pay such money upon the written order of such committee.

The treasurer of the state upon the order of the secretary of the state board of education shall annually pay said committee five dollars for every public school within said town, and, if the number of scholars in any public school within the town exceeds one hundred, the treasurer shall annually pay to said committee five dollars for every one hundred scholars and fractional part of one hundred scholars in actual attendance at such school; but no greater amount shall be paid to such committee by the state than is paid during the same year by the town for the same purpose; and *provided* that any amount paid by the state under § 238 to any district or for any high school within said town shall be deducted from the amount payable under this section.

The books and apparatus so purchased shall remain the property of the town and under the care and control of said committee.

CHAPTER XVIII

Support of Public Schools¹

General Statutes, Chapter 141, page 586

§ 240 The committee of each school district or, if they fail or are unable to do so, the clerk, shall annually in October

¹ Gen Stat § 61 Whenever any specific appropriation of money may have been made by the general assembly, by the representatives and senators of any county, or by any community or corporation named in the preceding section, every agent, commissioner, or executive officer of the state, or of any county, city, borough, town, or school district, who shall wilfully authorize or contract for the expenditure of any money, or the creation of any debt for any purpose in excess of the amount specifically appropriated for such purpose by the general assembly, the county representatives and senators, or the community or corporation of which he is agent, commissioner, or executive officer, unless such expenditure shall be made or debt contracted for the necessary repair of roads or bridges, *or the necessary support of schools* or paupers, in cases arising after the proper appropriation has been exhausted, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both

Gen Stat § 60 The general assembly, in behalf of the state; the representatives of the towns and the senators resident in the several counties, in behalf of their respective counties; every city, by its common council when so authorized by its charter, or by its freemen in legal meeting assembled; and every town, borough, or school district, by legal meeting of its qualified voters, may make appropriations of specific sums of money for any purpose authorized by law, and by the warnings of the meetings at which the appropriations are made

As to what constitutes an appropriation see 58 Conn 486

G S sec 2252
1833 1849 1873
1892
Rev 1888 § 2224
1889 ch 26 § 1
1897 ch 50
1901 ch 82

ascertain the name and age of every person over four and under sixteen years of age who shall belong to such district, on the first Monday of said month, together with the names of the parents or guardians of such persons and the place where such persons are attending school in said month of October. If any such persons are not attending school, then the person making the enumeration shall ascertain the reason for such nonattendance and, if such persons are employed at labor, the names of their employers or of the establishments where they are employed. Returns shall be made to the school visitors of the town to which such district belongs, on or before the twentieth of October; children temporarily residing in one district but having parents or guardians residing in another shall be enumerated only as belonging to the latter district. For making such enumeration the committee or clerk of the district shall receive one dollar, and in addition thereto three cents for each child enumerated in excess of fifty, and the cost of said enumeration shall be paid from the amount appropriated by the town for the support of schools in said district. If the return of enumeration is not made to the board of school visitors on or before said twentieth of October, one of the school visitors or a person duly appointed by the board of school visitors shall make a complete enumeration before the first of November next following and return it to said school visitors, and shall receive therefor a sum not to exceed five cents for each child so enumerated.

§ 241 Such return shall be signed and sworn to by the person making it, substantially in the following form:

I hereby certify that I have carefully enumerated, according to law, all persons between the ages of four and sixteen years, within the _____ school district, and find that on the first Monday of October, A.D. 19—, there were of such persons, residing in and belonging to said district, the number of _____.

A. B.

On this _____ day of _____, A. D. 19—, personally appeared the above-named A. B. and made oath to the truth of the above return by him subscribed before me.

_____, Justice of the Peace.

§ 242 The school visitors of the town shall examine and correct the returns made to them, so that no person shall be enumerated twice in different districts or be improperly returned, and lodge them as corrected with the town treasurer. They shall also transmit to the comptroller,¹ on or before the fifth day of December, annually, a certificate in which the

1907 ch 31 §1
Enumeration of
children in
districts

G S sec 2253

1849

Rev 1888 §2225

1889 ch 26 §2

1895 ch 222

1897 ch 50

Return of
enumeration

G S sec 2254

1849 1887

Rev 1888 §2227

1889 ch 26

§823

1897 ch 50

¹ § 127

Correction of
returns
certificate

number of persons shall be inserted in words at full length, which shall be sworn to, substantially, according to the following form:

We, the school visitors of the town of _____, certify that from the returns made to us under oath, as by law provided, we find that on the first Monday of October, A.D. 19—, there were residing within the school districts belonging to said town the number of _____ persons between four and sixteen years of age; and from the best information we can obtain, we believe that said number is correct.

_____,
_____,

School Visitors.

On this _____ day of _____, A.D. 19—, personally appeared the above-named school visitors, and made oath to the truth of the above certificate by them subscribed before me.

C. D.

Justice of the Peace.

§ 243 Town school committees shall annually appoint one or more persons who shall, in October of each year, ascertain the name and age of every person over four and under sixteen years of age who shall belong to such town on the first Monday of said month and the place where such persons are attending school in said month of October. If any such persons are not attending school, then the person making the enumeration shall ascertain the reason for such nonattendance and, if such persons are employed at labor, the names of their employers or of the establishments where they are employed. Returns shall be made to the town school committee on or before the twentieth of October. Said person so appointed shall receive a sum not exceeding five cents for each child so enumerated. Such return shall be signed by the person making it and sworn to substantially according to the form prescribed in section 241. The town school committee shall examine and correct the returns made to it so that no person shall be enumerated twice or be improperly returned, and lodge them, as corrected, with the town treasurer, and shall also transmit to the comptroller, on or before the fifth of December annually, a certificate in which the number of persons shall be inserted in words at full length, which shall be sworn to substantially according to the form prescribed in section 242.

§ 244 Every person having control of a child between four and sixteen years of age, who shall wilfully refuse to give the person making the enumeration required by this chapter the name and age of such child, and such information concerning the school attendance of such child as said chapter requires, shall be fined three dollars.

G S sec 2255
Rev 1875 p 139
Rev 1888
§§2197 2224
1889 ch 26
1897 ch 50
1901 ch 82
1903 ch 64

1907 ch 31 §2
Enumeration in
consolidated
districts

G S sec 2256
1884
Rev 1888 §2226
Penalty for
refusing to give
age of child

Grant by state

1903 ch 102 §2
1909 ch 242 §2
Condition

support of schools and shall have expended the same as follows : Every town having a valuation of not more than five hundred thousand dollars, as determined by the state board of equalization, a tax of three mills ; every town having a valuation of over five hundred thousand dollars and less than one million dollars, as determined by the state board of equalization, a tax of three and one-half mills ; every town having a valuation of over one million dollars, and less than one and one-quarter million dollars, as determined by the state board of equalization, a tax of four mills ; every town having a valuation of over one and one-quarter million dollars and less than one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as determined by the state board of equalization, a tax of six mills.

Tax

1903 ch 102 §3
1907 ch 216 §1
1909 ch 242 §3
Method of
payment

§ 248 The secretary of the board of school visitors or town school committee of every town entitled to a grant under the provisions of § 246 shall, on or before the fourteenth day of July, 1910, and annually thereafter, certify under oath to the state board of education, upon blanks to be furnished by said board, the average attendance in each school in said town, and shall also certify that the schools of said town have been kept for the period required by law during the year ending on the fourteenth day of July, by teachers legally examined and found qualified, and not disapproved by the state board of education, that the amount raised by tax as provided by § 247 has been expended for the support of public schools, that the state grant authorized by § 246 has been expended for the support of public schools, and that said state grant has been expended for teachers' wages and for no other purpose. The comptroller shall, on application of said board, draw an order on the treasurer in favor of the town for the amount provided in § 246.

Teachers

G S sec 2261
1856
Rev 1888 §2290

Comptroller
may make
deduction from
school moneys

§ 249 When the school in any school district shall not be kept according to law,¹ the school visitors of the town, to which such district belongs, shall, in their certificate or certificates to the comptroller for the year following, state such fact, and also the number of children enumerated in such district ; and when application is made for the school moneys payable to such town for said year, he shall deduct from the whole number of children enumerated in such town the number contained in such district ; and shall draw an order for such part only of the moneys that would otherwise go to said town, as is proportioned to the number of children in the remaining districts therein.

¹ § 128 A district is not entitled to any state or town money unless the schoolhouse and outbuildings are satisfactory to the school visitors § 178

§ 250 If any money appropriated to the use of schools shall be applied by a town or school district to any other purpose, such town or school district shall forfeit the amount thereof to the state; and the comptroller shall sue for the same in behalf of the state, to be applied, when recovered, to the use of schools.

G S sec 2262
1798
Rev 1888 §2231
Misapplication
of school
money

§ 251 The income of the town deposit fund,¹ belonging to any town, and of any other town fund which is or shall be established or appropriated for the support of public schools in any town, shall be paid annually into the town treasury, for the support of public schools therein.

G S sec 2263
1870
Rev 1888 §2232
Income of town
deposit fund

§ 252 The income of any fund that is or shall be established or appropriated for the support of public schools in any school district or school society existing in any town, shall be paid annually into the treasury of such district or society, for the support of public schools therein; but if such district or society shall at any time cease to exist, then the principal of said fund shall be paid over to the school fund treasurer of the town,² the income thereof to be applied for the support of public schools therein, in the manner prescribed in § 209.

G S sec 2264
1872
Rev 1888 §2233
School society
and district
fund

§ 253 The school visitors and selectmen in each town which has not voted to consolidate its school districts shall meet as a joint board on the third Tuesday of June in each year, and prepare a statement showing the estimated cost of each and all the public schools in their town, for the next succeeding school year, and shall immediately thereafter notify the committees of the respective school districts of the several amounts so fixed.

G S sec 2265
1886 1887
Rev 1888 §2234
1893 ch 126

Meeting of joint
board of school
visitors and
selectmen

§ 254 The school year shall commence on the fifteenth day of July, and end on the fourteenth day of July.

G S sec 2266
1886
Rev 1888 §2235
1890 ch 47 §3
School year
defined

§ 255 The school visitors and selectmen in each town which has not voted to consolidate its districts shall, as a joint board, present at the annual town meeting a written or printed statement of the total cost of each and all of the public schools in such town for the school year next preceding, and an estimate of the cost of such schools for the current school year. Said board shall also on or before the fifteenth of October in each year fix the several amounts which in their judgment will be sufficient to pay the wages of teachers, including board, and the incidental expenses³ of maintaining the schools in the various districts within the jurisdiction of such town, for the period during the current year, that schools are required by law, or by vote of the town, to be maintained; shall notify the

G S sec 2267
1869 1870
Rev 1888 §2236

Estimates; ex-
penses exceed-
ing estimates

¹ Ch xx ² §§ 59 101 209 ³ § 195 238

respective districts of the several amounts so fixed; and if any district, by contributing the teachers' board, or any of the incidental expenses of the school, be enabled to continue its school year beyond the time required by law, said district shall, subject to the approval of the board of school visitors, be entitled to the whole amount so fixed.

G S sec 2268
1872
Rev 1888 §2146

Record

G S sec 2269
1870 1872 1885
1886
Rev 1888 §2237
1895 ch 75

Time of
payment to
districts

§ 256 The secretary of the board of school visitors shall keep, in a book provided by the town, a record of all the decisions of the joint board of school visitors and selectmen.

§ 257 Whenever a school district shall, at its annual school meeting, neglect to fix the time or period for the payment of its teachers, they shall be paid at the end of each school month, and at the close of every such month or period for the payment of teachers and on the certificate of the school visitors or acting visitor or visitors that the schools of the district for such month or period have been kept in all respects according to law the selectmen shall draw an order on the town treasurer in favor of such district for a sum of money sufficient, and no more than sufficient, to pay the expenses incurred by such district for said month or period for the wages of teachers, including board, and for fuel and incidental expenses, if the expenses incurred by the district for the above-named purposes, during the school year, do not exceed the amount fixed upon for such district as provided in this chapter. If such expenses exceed said amount, the joint board of school visitors and selectmen shall meet, on or before the fourteenth of July in each year, and decide whether or not the expenditure in excess of the amount fixed upon was necessary to maintain the school or schools of the district for the time required by law. If said board shall decide that such additional expense was necessary, the selectmen shall draw an order on the town treasurer for an amount sufficient to pay the same; but if said joint board shall decide that such additional expense was not necessary the district shall pay it, unless the town otherwise order.

G S sec 2270
1885
Rev 1888 §2238
Payment of
teacher

§ 258 Whenever a district shall vote to pay its teacher or teachers oftener than once each term, and for fixed periods of not less than four weeks each, or when, as provided in § 257, the salary of teachers shall be payable monthly, it shall be the duty of the school visitors, or acting school visitor or visitors, at the close of each of the aforesaid periods of school or school months, to give to the selectmen a certificate stating whether or not the schools of the district have been kept in all respects according to law during such period.

§ 259 No town which includes a city within its limits shall be required to expend for school purposes in any year a greater sum than would be raised by a tax of one mill on its grand list, if said city is organized into one or more school districts by which a sum has been appropriated for the support of public schools during the year in which such tax would be payable, sufficient, with the income derived from other sources, to pay the wages of teachers, the cost of fuel, and the incidental expenses of the public schools of said district or districts for at least thirty-six weeks of said year; *provided*, that said sum shall be paid, without abatement, on or before the first of March next following the time at which the town tax shall have become due, to the several school districts in the town, in proportion to the number of children in each, at the last preceding enumeration, between the ages of four and sixteen years.

G S sec 2271
1870
Rev 1888 §2239
Tax in city
school districts

§ 260 Every town which shall neglect or refuse to provide for the support of its schools shall forfeit to the state a sum equal to the amount which it is required to raise and appropriate.

G S sec 2272
1860
Rev 1888 §2240
Neglect to sup-
port school

§ 261 When the number of scholars in any district for any term of school shall be so small that in the judgment of the school visitors the maintenance of a separate school in said district for such term is inexpedient, said board of school visitors may unite the school of such district with the school of an adjoining district or districts, and when the school of any district shall be thus united with the school of another district or districts it shall be as full a compliance with the law as if said district had maintained a separate school for the time required by law. Whenever any school shall be discontinued, under the provisions of this section the school visitors may provide transportation for children to and from school, and the expenses of such transportation, when approved by the board of school visitors, shall be paid by the town treasurer, upon the order of the selectmen.

G S sec 2273
1870 1880
Rev 1888 §2241
1889 ch 203
1893 ch 96

Discontinuance
of small schools;
transportation
of children

§ 262 If a district maintains a school of a higher order than is required by law, and thereby incurs increased expense for its school; or if any district shall continue its school for a longer time than is provided for at the expense of the town, according to § 40, or if any district shall expend for teachers' wages or other purposes, a sum which the school visitors and selectmen deem unnecessary and extravagant; the cost of such school, above the sum received by such district from the town, shall be paid by a tax laid by said district. Nothing, however,

G S sec 2274
1870
Rev 1888 §2242
Extra expenses
incurred by
districts

in this title shall be construed as forbidding the payment of the additional expenses of continuing a school, longer than the time required by law, by voluntary contribution or by tuition charges.

G S sec 2275

1870

Rev 1888 §2243

1889 ch 26 §2

1889 ch 47 §3

District to receive no money unless report is made

District committee

G S sec 2276

1870 1871 1876

Rev 1888 §2244

1889 ch 26 §2

1889 ch 47 §§2 3

1889 ch 133

Apportionment to joint districts

§ 263 No district shall be entitled to receive any money from the state or town in any year, unless the district committee shall have made, on or before the fifteenth of July preceding, or within five days thereafter, the report required by § 196.

§ 264 The amount of the annual state appropriation, apportioned to any school district formed from parts of two or more towns, shall be paid into the treasury of the town having jurisdiction over such district under the provisions of § 156; and the expenses of the school in such district shall be paid by said town, in the same manner and on the same conditions as if said district lay wholly within it; but during September, in each year, the school visitors of said town shall ascertain the cost of maintaining said school for the year ending on the fourteenth of the preceding July; not including, however, in such ascertainment, the amount received by said district from any fund that is or shall be established or granted for the support of public schools in said district; and, having deducted from this amount the sums received by the town for such district during said year from the state appropriation, shall apportion the remainder of the cost of such school among the towns in which such district lies, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen years, as ascertained by the enumeration made in the October preceding, and shall, before the first Monday in October, present a copy of said apportionment to the selectmen of each of said towns; and the selectmen of the town or towns not having jurisdiction over said district shall cause the sums, thus apportioned to their respective towns, to be paid to the town having jurisdiction over said district.¹

G S sec 2277

Rev 1875 p147

Rev 1888 §2244

1889 ch 133

Expenses of joint districts

§ 265 The selectmen of any town schooling children residing in another town and in a district in which no school is maintained may ascertain the expense of schooling said children and present a bill of said expense to the selectmen of the town in which said children reside. If the town schooling children shall be indebted to the town in which the children reside, under the provisions of § 264, the expense ascertained as provided in this section shall be deducted from the amount of said indebtedness, and only the remainder shall be due to the town in which said children reside.

¹ §§ 128 156

§ 266 In all cases when a school in any district has been or shall be kept during a portion of the school year, but not according to law, or when for any other cause there has been or shall be a forfeiture of moneys accruing from the school fund or annual state appropriation that would otherwise have been paid to any town or school district, the secretary of the state board of education shall, on application from such town or school district, examine into the facts of the case, and decide, according to equity, on the right of the applicants to receive the money so forfeited; and if he decides in favor of such right, and so certifies to the comptroller, the same shall be paid as if no forfeiture had occurred.

G S sec 2278
1849 1856
Rev 1888 §2245
Forfeitures may
be remitted

§ 267 Every school visitor or member of a town school committee who shall fraudulently make or join in making any false certificate, by reason of which money shall be drawn from the treasury of the state, shall be fined not more than sixty dollars.

G S sec 2279
1856
Rev 1888 §2246
Fraudulent
certificate

CHAPTER XIX

Town Deposit Fund

General Statutes, Chapter 121, page 506

§ 268 The money received from the United States in pursuance of the act of congress approved June 23, 1836, shall remain on deposit with the several towns on the terms hereinafter specified.

G S sec 1921
1836 1874
Rev 1888 §186
Town deposit
fund

§ 269 When any new town shall be constituted, such money shall be divided between it and the towns of which it was formed, agreeably to the last census of the United States; and when the proportion of each of said towns cannot be determined by reference to said census, it shall be determined by a census to be taken, as soon as may be, by some suitable person appointed for that purpose by the treasurer of the state, on application of either of such towns, unless they shall agree upon the mode of division.

G S sec 1922
1836 1874
Rev 1888 §187
Town deposit
fund how
apportioned on
division of a
town

§ 270 Every town shall keep its share of the said money as a deposit in trust for the state, and account for the same when called for; and until called for, shall appropriate the entire income thereof, annually, for the support of public schools therein.

G S sec 1923
1836 1874
Rev 1888 §188
Conditions of
deposit

§ 271 The treasurer of each town, or such person as the town shall appoint,¹ shall have the custody of said fund and be the treasurer thereof; and shall keep separate accounts re-

G S sec 1924
1836
Rev 1888 §189
Custodian of
fund; duties

¹ § 101

lating to the fund and exhibit at each annual town meeting an account showing the amount of the fund, how invested, the amount of its income, to whom paid, for what, and the balance remaining in the treasury; which account shall be recorded and kept on file by the town clerk; and no payments shall be made from the fund except on orders drawn by the agent appointed by the town, specifying whether they are to be paid from the principal or income of the fund.

G S sec 1925
1836
Rev 1888 §190
Treasurer to
give bond and
report losses

§ 272 Such treasurer shall, immediately after his appointment, execute a bond to the town, with surety to the acceptance of the selectmen, for the faithful execution of his office as treasurer of the fund; and any loss or deficiency in the fund belonging to such town, and any illegal or improper management or application of its income, which shall come to his knowledge, he shall immediately report to the comptroller, and shall forfeit to the state twenty dollars for every week that he shall neglect to make such report.

G S sec 1926
1836 1874
Rev 1888 §191

Management of
town deposit
fund

§ 273 The town deposit fund in each town shall be managed by such agents¹ as the town shall appoint, who shall lend it on notes payable to the town, secured by mortgage of real estate, in value double the amount of the sum loaned, and no expense shall be deducted from the principal of the fund; and when any loan shall be paid in full, the treasurer of the town where the loan was made may release the mortgaged premises; and any town may authorize its managers to invest said fund, or any part thereof, in the stock of any bank in this state, in the bonds or securities of any city, town, or borough in this state, or in the bonds, loans, or securities of this state or of the United States.

G S sec 1927
1836 1874
Rev 1888 §192
Deficiency in
fund to be
made good

§ 274 Each town shall make good any deficiency which may occur in said fund, and on failure to make such deficiency good within one year after it shall occur, shall forfeit to the state a sum equal to the amount thereof.

G S sec 1928
1846 1885
Rev 1888 §193

Proceedings
when a town
declines to
receive fund

§ 275 If any town shall not agree to receive its proportion of said money on the terms specified in this chapter, the treasurer of the state may, at the expense of said town, loan the same on note payable to the state, secured by mortgage of real estate, in value at least double the amount of the loan, or he may deposit the same in any bank in this state, at interest; and any interest which he may receive for the said loans or deposits shall be paid by said treasurer to the treasurer of such town, to be by it appropriated for the support of schools annually, and it shall be liable for its due application in the

¹ § 101

same manner as if it had agreed to receive its proportion of the principal.

§ 276 In case of the division of any town, and the apportionment of its town deposit fund, the treasurer of the state may exchange the receipt of such town for new receipts for the same from the agents of the towns so constituted by such division.

G S sec 1929
1836 1874
Rev 1888 §194
On division of
a town new
receipts
may be taken

§ 277 The treasurers of the several towns, upon the receipt of the amount of any loan made from the town deposit fund, may, with the assent of the managers of the fund for such town, execute an assignment or release of any security held for such loan, and convey to the assignee or releasee the legal title to the premises mortgaged to secure the payment of such loan.

G S sec 1930
1843 1874
Rev 1888 §195
Release or
assignment
of security

CHAPTER XX

Public Libraries

General Statutes, Chapter 262, page 1104

§ 278 Any town, borough, or city may establish a public library, the use of which, under proper regulations, shall be free to its inhabitants, and may expend such sum of money as may be necessary to provide and furnish suitable rooms or a suitable building for the library so established, or for a previously existing public library, the use of which is free to its inhabitants.

G S sec 4624
1869
Rev 1888 §§143
144
1893 ch 178 §1
Establishment

§ 279 Any town, borough, or city, may annually expend such sum of money as shall be necessary for the proper maintenance and increase of a free public library within its limits. Any town shall have power at any meeting, duly called for the purpose, to fix by a proper by-law, the amount which shall be annually expended for the public library therein. The treasurer of such town shall thereafter annually pay, upon the order of the officer designated by the directors or trustees managing its public library, the bills incurred for the maintenance and increase of said library, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum specified in said by-law. The town clerk may deposit in the public library within his town any books, other than records, placed by law or otherwise in his custody.

G S sec 4625
1893 ch 178 §2
Appropriation

§ 280 Any town, borough, or city may appropriate and expend such sums of money as may be necessary to provide and pay for the land for a suitable site for a public library, situated in such town, borough, or city, which library may be the property of a corporation without capital stock, or may

1905 ch 41

be the property of such town, borough, or city; but such library shall be free to its inhabitants; and such town, borough, or city may appropriate such sums of money as may be necessary to maintain and support such library for a term of not exceeding ten years.

G S sec 4626
1869 1880
Rev 1888 §144
1893 ch 178 §3
Gifts

G S sec 4629
1893 ch 178 §4

Directors

§ 281 Any town, borough, or city, may receive, hold and manage any devise, bequest, or gift for the establishment, increase, or maintenance of a public library within its limits.¹

§ 282 In the absence of any other lawful provision for the management of a public library in any town or borough, the said town or borough shall elect a board of directors² who shall manage said library. Said board may, from time to time, make by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of this state for its own government and may adopt rules controlling the use of the library and the administration of its affairs. Said board shall have the exclusive right to expend according to its best judgment all money appropriated by the town or borough for the library, and shall have control of the library grounds, buildings, and rooms.

G S sec 4630
1893 ch 178
§§ 5 6

Directors'
election

§ 283 The first election of directors may take place at any meeting of the town or borough called for that purpose. It shall first be determined by a by-law of the town, to be adopted at this meeting, what the number of directors constituting said board shall be, such number to be in all cases one divisible by three.³ One-third of this number shall then be elected⁴ by ballot to hold office until the next annual meeting, one-third until the second annual meeting, and one-third until the third annual meeting thereafter. At each subsequent annual meeting of said town or borough, one-third of the directors shall be elected by ballot to hold office for three years. No director of a public library so elected shall receive compensation for any services rendered as director.

G S sec 4631
1893 ch 178
§§ 7 8
1895 ch 24
1901 ch 73
1905 ch 98 §1
1909 ch 100
Appointment
powers and
duties of the
Connecticut
public library
committee

§ 284 The state board of education shall annually appoint five persons who shall be known as the Connecticut public library committee. No member of said committee shall receive any compensation for his services as such member, but the members of said committee shall be paid their necessary expenses. The committee may expend a sum not to exceed three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for the purposes set forth in § 286 for clerical assistance and incidental and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of its duties. The treasurer of the state shall pay the bills incurred under this

¹ Devise to city, with discretionary power as to its application, sustained, although at the time of testator's death there was no public library 60 Conn 32

² § 101 ³ See § 101 ⁴ Plurality elects § 102

act upon the order of the state board of education. Said board shall keep and semi-annually render to the comptroller an account of all money expended under this act, and the comptroller shall audit said account.

§ 285 The librarian or director of any public library and the teachers of any public school may ask said committee for advice and assistance in regard to the selection, purchase, and cataloguing of books, and any other matters pertaining to the maintenance or administration of the library, and the committee shall give advice and assistance in regard to said matters so far as it shall find it practicable to do so. The committee shall annually report its doings to the governor.

G S sec 4632
1893 ch 178 §9
1895 ch 294

Committee;
advice; report

§ 286 The Connecticut public library committee shall give to communities advice and assistance in the organization, establishment, and administration of free public libraries, and shall extend to all free public libraries aid in selecting and cataloguing books and in library management, and may for the purposes of this act visit and inspect libraries organized under the provisions of § 289, and may suggest improvements in said libraries. Said committee is authorized to purchase and arrange books and pictures to be loaned to such public libraries, schools, associations, and individuals as the committee may select.

1905 ch 98

§ 287 No person shall be ineligible by reason of sex to serve on the board of directors of any public library, or on the Connecticut public library committee.

G S sec 4635
1893 ch 178 §12
Board of
directors;
women eligible

§ 288 The libraries established under the provisions of this chapter, and any free public library receiving a state appropriation, shall annually make a report to the Connecticut public library committee.

G S sec 4636
1895 ch 294
Reports by
libraries

§ 289 If any town having no free public library shall establish a free public library and shall provide for the care, custody, and distribution of books and for the future maintenance and increase of such library in a manner satisfactory to said library committee, said committee may expend for books to be selected by the said committee a sum not to exceed the amount expended by the said town for the establishment of such library and not to exceed two hundred dollars.

G S sec 4637
1893 ch 178 §10
State grant to
town libraries

§ 290 In towns whose grand list exceeds six hundred thousand dollars, the Connecticut public library committee may expend annually, for books selected by it for any such library, a sum not to exceed the amount annually appropriated and expended by the town for the increase of said library. In towns whose grand list does not exceed six

G S sec 4637
1895 ch 284

Expenditure .

hundred thousand dollars, said committee may expend annually, for books selected by it for any such library, a sum not to exceed the amount annually appropriated and expended from any source for the increase of such library. The expenditure by said committee shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, annually, for any library.

G S sec 463½
1893 ch 178 §11
State treasurer
to pay bills

§ 291 The treasurer of the state shall pay the bills incurred under the provisions of law for free libraries, upon the order of the secretary of the state board of education. Said board shall keep an account of all moneys expended under §§ 284 and 289, and the comptroller shall annually audit said account. The provisions of §§ 26 and 28 of the general statutes shall not apply to the payment of money expended under §§ 284 and 289.

CHAPTER XXI

Health, Sanitation, and Safety

General Statutes, Chapter 131, page 563.

G S sec 2161
1878 1882
Rev 1888 §2137
1899 ch 54 §1
Vaccination of
school children

§ 292 The board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education, may require every child to be vaccinated before being permitted to attend a public school under its jurisdiction. If the parents or guardians of any children are unable to pay for such vaccination, the expense thereof shall, on the recommendation of said board or committee, be paid by the town. Said board or committee may exclude from any school under its supervision all children under five years of age whenever in its judgment the interest of such school will be thereby promoted.¹

1907 ch 207 §1
Appointment of
school
physicians

§ 293 The board of school visitors, board of education, or town school committee of any town, or the board of education or committee of any school district, may appoint one or more school physicians and assign one to any public school within the limits of such town or school district, and shall provide such school physicians, when so appointed, with proper facilities for the performance of their duties.

1907 ch 207 §2
Duties

§ 294 Every school physician so appointed shall make a prompt examination of all children referred to him as hereinafter provided, and such further examination of teachers, janitors, and school buildings as in his opinion the protection of the health of the pupils may require.

¹ Statute held to be constitutional, and in the exercise of reasonable police power. 65 Conn. 183.

§ 295 The superintendent, principal, or teacher of any school to which a school physician has been assigned as hereinbefore provided shall refer to such physician every child returning to school without a permit from the health officer or board of health, after absence on account of illness or from unknown cause, and every child attending such school who appears to be in ill health, or is suspected to be sick with any contagious or infectious disease, unless such child be immediately excluded from such school under the provisions of the general statutes or the sanitary regulations in force in said town or district; provided, that in the case of schools in remote and isolated locations the school committee may make such other arrangements as may be advisable to carry out the purposes of this act.

1907 ch 207 §3
Children to be
referred to phy-
sicians for
examination

§ 296 The school authorities of any town or school district which has appointed a school physician in accordance with the provisions of this act shall cause every child attending the public schools therein to be separately and carefully tested and examined at least once in every school year to ascertain whether such child is suffering from defective sight or hearing, or from any other physical disability tending to prevent such child from receiving the full benefit of school work, or requiring a modification of such school work in order to prevent injury to the child or to secure the best educational results.

1907 ch 207 §4
Annual exam-
ination of
children

§ 297 Notice of the disease or defects, if any, from which any child is found by such school physician to be suffering shall be given to the parent or guardian of such child with such advice or order relating thereto as said physician may deem advisable, and whenever any child shows symptoms of any contagious or infectious disease notice shall also be given to the health officer or board of health and such child may be excluded from attendance at such school in accordance with the provisions of the general statutes or the sanitary regulations in force in the town or district.

1907 ch 207 §5
Notice of dis-
ease to be given
to parent or
guardian

§ 298 Whenever the board of school visitors, board of education, or town school committee of any town, or the board of education or district committee of any school district, shall have appointed a school physician as provided in § 293, said board or committee may also appoint a matron or nurse who shall take such action, under the direction of the school physician, as may be necessary for safeguarding the health of the pupils and teachers of the schools. Such matron or nurse shall also act, under the direction of the school physician, as a visiting nurse in the town or school district, shall visit the homes

1907 ch 207 §6
Appointment of
matron or
nurse

of pupils in the public schools, and shall assist in executing the orders of the school physician.

1907 ch 207 §7
Expenses, how
paid

§ 299 The expenses incurred under the provisions of this act shall be paid in the same manner as are the ordinary expenses for the support of schools in the several towns and school districts.

G S sec 2518
1893 ch 248 §3
1895 ch 252 §3
1897 ch 176

County health
officer; powers
and duties

§ 300 The county health officer shall cause the execution of the laws relating to public health and the prevention and abatement of nuisances dangerous to public health, and of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics, and cooperate with and supervise the doings of town, city, and borough health officers, and boards of health, within his county. He shall have all the powers of a grand juror in each of the several towns within his county, and all the powers of the prosecuting officer of each city, borough, town, or police court within his county in prosecutions for violations of the laws concerning contagious diseases and public health, nuisances injurious to health or life, for violations of by-laws or ordinances relating to public health and contagious diseases adopted by a city or borough, for the violation of the orders of town, city, or borough health officers, for the prevention or removal of nuisances dangerous to public health, for violations of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics, to the practice of medicine, surgery, or midwifery, and of the laws relating to the sale of poisons and antitoxine. County health officers may sign complaints, in any town, city, or borough in the county, to run into the same or any other town, city, or borough in the county.

G S sec 2521
1805 1882
Rev 1888 §2588
1893 ch 248 §6

See §2531

Appointment
and jurisdiction
of town health
officers

§ 301 The county health officer shall, in writing, appoint for each town some discreet person, learned in medical and sanitary science, to be health officer for said town, except in towns containing a city or borough whose limits are coterminous with the limits of said town. In each town, except in towns having a city or borough within their limits, said town health officer shall have and exercise all the powers necessary and proper for preserving the public health and preventing the spread of diseases; and in towns within which there exists a city or borough the limits of which are not coterminous with the limits of such town such town health officer shall exercise the powers and duties of his office only in such part of said town as is outside the limits of said city or borough. Each town health officer, except when appointed to fill a vacancy, shall hold his office for four years from and after the

first Monday of October and until his successor is appointed and sworn, unless sooner removed.¹

§ 302 Every schoolhouse shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance, and shall be provided with a sufficient number of proper water closets, earth closets, or privies, for the use of the pupils attending such schoolhouse, and shall be properly ventilated.

G S sec 2143
1893 ch 265 §§1
2

Sanitary
condition of
schoolhouse

§ 303 Whenever it shall be found by the state board of education, or by the board of school visitors, or by a member of the town school committee of the town in which any schoolhouse is located, that further or different sanitary provisions or means of lighting or ventilating are required in any schoolhouse, and that the same can be provided without unreasonable expense, either of said boards, or such member of the town school committee may recommend to the person or authority in charge of or controlling such schoolhouse such changes in the ventilation, lighting, or sanitary arrangements of such schoolhouse as they may deem necessary. In case such changes be not made substantially as recommended within two weeks from the date of notice thereof such board or member of the committee may make complaint to the proper health authority of the community in which such schoolhouse is situated, which said authority shall, after notice to and hearing of the parties interested, order such changes made in the lighting, ventilation, or sanitary arrangements of such schoolhouse as it may deem necessary and proper.

G S sec 2143
1893 ch 265 §3

Unsanitary
conditions;
proceedings
to remedy

§ 304 The word schoolhouse as used in §§ 302 and 303 shall include any building or premises in which instruction is afforded to not less than ten pupils at one time. Every violation of any provision of §§ 302 or 303 shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.²

G S sec 2144
1893 ch 265 §§4
5

Schoolhouses
defined

§ 305 The committee having charge of schools in towns or school districts shall maintain water-closets or privies for the accommodation of the pupils attending the schools therein. When such water-closets or privies are constructed in the same building, or under the same roof, and in close proximity to each other, they shall be constructed with a solid partition made of brick, stone, cement, concrete, or metal construction, or by a double wooden partition with at least four inches air-

1909 h 106

Construction
and maintenance of privies

¹ Provisions of statute *de* powers of health officers held constitutional 51 Conn 99-101

² The words "public buildings" include schoolhouse Gen Stat § 1

space between the two walls of said partition, so as to effectively separate the water-closets or privies designated for the use of boys from those designated for the use of girls.

1909 ch 81 §1

Construction of
schoolhouses

§ 306 All public schoolhouses, the construction of which was not begun before the passage of this act, shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions hereof.¹

1909 ch 81 §2

§ 307 No schoolhouse for the accommodation of pupils of grammar school grade, or of a lower grade, shall be constructed so as to contain more than two stories above the basement.

Number of
stories

No schoolhouse for the accommodation of pupils of a higher grade than grammar school grade shall be constructed so as to contain more than two stories above the basement, unless such schoolhouse is of fireproof construction throughout, and in that event shall not exceed three stories above the basement.

1909 ch 81 §3

Material and
manner of con-
struction

§ 308 All schoolhouses of eight or more class rooms not of fireproof construction throughout shall be built as follows:

(a) The outer walls shall be of brick, natural or artificial stone, terra cotta blocks, re-enforced concrete, or other fireproof material.

(b) The walls separating the schoolrooms from the halls or corridors shall be of masonry or other fireproof material.

(c) There shall be a stairway constructed in at least two opposite sides of the building leading to the ground floor from

¹The following act regulates the employment of architects on public buildings:

Section 1 Whenever any building is to be erected by the state of Connecticut in the designing or construction of which the services of an architect shall be required, the comptroller shall give public notice, for not less than one month, through the public press, that such public building is to be erected, together with a statement of the amount appropriated therefor and other details of the proposed construction, and that any and all architects who may see fit may submit plans, specifications, and estimates of cost for the construction of such building.

Sec 2 Upon application to the comptroller by any architect, the comptroller shall give such additional information regarding such contemplated building and its character, construction, and details as he may possess.

Sec 3 All plans, specifications, and estimates for such building, submitted to the comptroller, shall be received by him and by him delivered into the custody of the board of control or, in case a committee is raised, or persons appointed by the general assembly to have charge of the supervision or construction of such building, then to such committee or persons, which board, committee, or persons shall receive and inspect all of such plans and specifications.

Sec 4 Said board, committee, or persons having charge of the supervision or construction of such building and the selection of plans and specifications therefor, shall give a public hearing to all parties interested, who shall have ample opportunity to present the merits of any of said plans and specifications.

Sec 5 Said board, committee, or persons shall have the right to accept and adopt any one of the said plans and specifications, and may reject any or all of them, and such selection shall be conclusive.

the floor or floors above, and no such schoolhouse hereafter built shall contain circular stairs.

(d) There shall be one exit constructed in at least each of two opposite sides of the building upon the first floor leading to the ground, which may be the same as the exits from the floor or floors above the first.

(e) The stairs and stairways shall be of fireproof construction.

(f) All doors leading from rooms into halls or corridors shall be hung so as to swing into the hall or corridor, and all doors leading from the corridors out of the building shall be so hung as to swing outward.

(g) There shall be a door of fireproof material at the head of each stairway leading from the first floor to the basement.

(h) All wooden partitions, ceilings, floors, and woodwork about the heating apparatus or plant shall be covered with asbestos, tin, sheet iron, or other fireproof material so as to effectually overcome danger from fire.

§ 309 No door leading from a schoolroom into a hall or corridor, or from a hall or corridor out of the building shall, during school hours, be locked or bolted or secured in any other manner than by a spring which will readily yield to pressure from the inside. 1909 ch 81 §4
Exits

§ 310 There shall be placed in a hall or corridor of every such school an alarm consisting of a bell or gong arranged or equipped so as to be sounded from at least one convenient station or place upon each floor and of sufficient size and volume of tone to be distinctly heard in every room when sounded. In the absence of such alarm there shall be placed in each room an alarm consisting of a bell or gong of sufficient volume to be heard throughout the room where placed, all of which alarms shall be arranged or equipped so as to be sounded simultaneously from the same station or place, at least one of which stations or places shall be conveniently located in a hall or corridor upon each floor. 1909 ch 81 §5
Firealarms

§ 311 Any janitor, teacher, or other person who violates the provisions of § 309 shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than three months, or both. Every member of a board of education, school board, board of school visitors, or building committee, or official who is charged with the duty of planning, contracting for, or building a public schoolhouse, who plans or contracts, or participates in contracting for, or votes to build, or builds such 1909 ch 81 §6
penalties

schoolhouse in violation of any of the provisions of §§ 306-311 shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than three months, or both.

§ 312 Licenses for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors in cities shall be confined to the efficiently policed parts thereof; and no license, except the renewal of a license, at the discretion of the county commissioners as to the suitability of person and place and subject to appeal, shall be granted in the purely residential or manufacturing parts of a town or within two hundred feet in a direct line from any church edifice or public or parochial schoolhouse, or the premises pertaining thereto, except to a well-established hotel of good reputation.¹

§ 313 In all cities the common council, in all boroughs the warden and burgesses, and in all towns and parts of a town not within the limits of a city or borough the selectmen, shall require that all churches, schoolhouses, and public halls that are used for lectures, amusements, exhibitions, or assemblages of people, shall be provided with ample facilities for safe and speedy entrance and exit in case of necessity, be arranged so as to promote the comfort and safety of persons visiting them, and be closed till such requirements are complied with; and any city, borough, or town may make suitable by-laws regarding the same.

§ 314 Every story above the first story of a building used as a schoolhouse, orphan asylum, insane asylum, reformatory, opera house, hall for public assemblies, boarding house accommodating more than twelve persons, or tenement house occupied by more than five families, shall be provided with

¹ No place can, with propriety, be deemed "suitable" for the sale of intoxicating liquor, under public acts of 1907, chapter 200, which is so near to a public or parochial schoolhouse as to be detrimental to the interests of the school 81 Conn 276

In the present case the applicant's saloon, for which he sought a renewal license, was about seventy-five feet from a parochial school building recently erected and attended by eight hundred children, and the county commissioners refused to renew the license on the ground that the place had become an unsuitable one for a saloon. Held that the fair implication in support of this finding was that the continuance of a saloon at that place would be detrimental to the interests of the school 1*b*

The fact that the schoolhouse site was bought long after the establishment of the applicant's saloon, in close proximity to it, and after he had become the owner of the saloon property, is of no legal consequence; nor does it matter whether such property is worth much or little 1*b*

All property in this country is held under the implied obligation that the owner's use of it shall not be injurious to the community 1*b*

Proof in the superior court that the county commissioners had renewed a license to some other applicant to sell liquor at some other place near a church or schoolhouse is immaterial, since each application stands by itself, unfettered by any action of the commissioners taken in other cases 1*b*

G S sec 2647

1907 ch 200

License to be
refused within
200 feet of a
schoolhouse

G S sec 2607

1865 1874 1873

Rev 1888 §2623

Safe exit to be
provided for
public
buildings

G S sec 2623

1881 1883

Rev 1888 §2645

1889 ch 154

1893 ch 24 §1

1895 ch 254

fire escapes to
be provided

more than one way of egress, by stairways on the inside or fire escapes on the outside of such building. Said stairways and fire escapes shall, at all times, be kept free from obstruction and shall be accessible from each room in every story above the first story.

§ 315 Every theater, nicketette, schoolhouse, or hall, excepting town halls, in which people commonly assemble in larger numbers than one hundred, shall be provided with one or more exits, each exit consisting of a door so hung as to open outward, and in case any passageway from such theater, nicketette, schoolhouse, or hall to such exit contains one or more doors, each door shall be so hung as to open outward.

1909 ch 126 §1
Schoolhouses,
etc., to be pro-
vided with
exits

§ 316 The owner or lessee of any such theater, nicketette, schoolhouse, or hall who uses or permits any such theater, nicketette, schoolhouse, or hall to be used as a place for the assembly of people when such theater, nicketette, schoolhouse, or hall does not conform to the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars, or confined in jail not more than six months, or both. If the owner or lessee is a corporation, the directors shall be deemed the owners or lessees within the meaning of this act. If the owner or lessee is an ecclesiastical society or a school district, the trustees of such society or the board having control of the property or of such schoolhouse shall be deemed the owner or lessee within the meaning of this act.

1909 ch 126 §2
Realty owners
or lessees
determined

§ 317 No barbed wire shall be used in the construction of fences, or retained upon existing fences, connected with or enclosing the grounds of any public school or public building. Every person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

G S sec 4070

1889 ch 143

1897 ch 52

Use of barbed
wire prohibited

§ 318 No person shall spit on the paved walk of any public street, park, or square, or upon the floor of any hall or office in any hotel, restaurant, apartment house, tenement, or lodging house which is used in common by the guests or tenants thereof, or upon the floor, platform, steps, or stairs of any public building, church, theater, railway station, store, or factory, or street car or other public conveyance.

1909 ch 166 §1

§ 319 The term spitting as used in this act shall be defined as the act of expelling any secretion from the chest, throat, mouth, or nose.

1909 ch 166 §2

Spitting defined

§ 320 Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

1909 ch 166 §3

Penalty

CHAPTER XXII

Care and Reformation of Children

Temporary County Homes.

G S sec 2788
1883
Rev 1888 §3655
1897 ch 210
1899 ch 69
1901 ch 184 §1

For what
children
intended

§ 321 For the better protection of children between the ages of four and eighteen years, of the classes hereinafter described, to wit: waifs, strays, children in charge of overseers of the poor, children of prisoners, drunkards, or paupers, and others committed to hospitals, almshouses, or workhouses, and all children within said ages, deserted, neglected, cruelly treated, or dependent, or living in any disorderly house, or house reputed to be a house of ill-fame or assignation, there shall be provided in each county one or more places of refuge to be known as temporary homes. No such home shall be located within one-half mile of any penal or pauper institution; and no pauper or convict shall be permitted to live or labor therein. No such home shall be used as a permanent residence for any child, but for its temporary protection, for so long a time only as shall be absolutely necessary for the placing of the child in a well selected family home.

G S sec 2795
1883 1885

Rev 1888 §3658
1889 ch 28
1897 ch 210
1899 ch 200
1901 ch 184 §§2
3 4

Commitments
of neglected
children to
homes

§ 322 Any court of probate, any city, police, borough, or town court may, upon proceedings instituted in the manner provided for the commitment of children to the industrial or reform schools of the state, or upon the petition of the Connecticut humane society or the state board of charities, commit any child belonging to the classes enumerated in § 318 to any temporary home that may have been established until such male child shall be sixteen years of age and until such female child shall be eighteen years of age, unless sooner discharged by the board of management of the temporary home in the county in which such child is committed. Said board may place any such child in any private family or in any chartered orphan asylum or children's home in this state wherein such child will be accepted for the period for which such child was committed to such temporary home or for any portion thereof. The authority committing any child shall, within thirty days after such commitment, transmit a certified copy of the items of the costs of such proceedings to the clerk of the superior court for the county in which the trial or hearing was had, and such costs shall be paid as costs are paid in criminal cases coming to the superior court from an inferior court. The expenses for the support of such children so committed shall be paid in the same manner as the expenses for the support of children committed to the Connecticut industrial school for

girls and the Connecticut school for boys. No payment shall be made to any asylum or children's home for or on account of any girl after she shall have arrived at the age of sixteen years.¹

Connecticut School for Boys

§ 323 No court or justice of the peace shall commit any child under sixteen years of age as vicious, truant, or incorrigible, to any jail, almshouse, or workhouse. When any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, the court or justice of the peace, as the case may be, may commit him to the Connecticut school for boys, to remain until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees. The judges of the criminal and police courts of the state, and justices of the peace, may commit to the Connecticut school for boys: first, any boy under sixteen years of age, who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the state, or any law that may be enacted and in force in the state; second, with the consent of his parent or guardian, any boy under sixteen years of age, against whom any charge of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison; third, any boy under sixteen years of age who is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, and who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle or vicious life; fourth, any boy under sixteen years of age, who is incorrigible, or habitually disregards the commands of his father or mother, or guardian, or leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, or to attend school.²

§ 324 No boy under ten years of age shall be committed to the Connecticut school for boys except upon conviction of an offense for which the punishment is imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail.

§ 325 The Connecticut school for boys may be used under the authority of the United States for the confinement of any boy over the age of ten years and under the age of sixteen years, convicted in the United States court for the district of

G S sec 2323
1851 1857 1864
1879 1881
Rev 1888 §3628
1893 ch 92
1901 ch 184 §2
Commitments
of boys to said
school

G S sec 2324
1901 ch 56
1903 ch 25
When boy
under ten to be
committed to
the school
G S sec 2325
1901 ch 57
United States
courts may
commit boys

¹ Board not bound to permit withdrawal of child under any circumstances
61 Conn 263

² Statute constitutional Court may take up the matter without formal complaint 51 Conn 472

Connecticut of any crime or misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, who shall be committed to said school until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees of said school; but the expense of supporting and confining any boy so committed shall be paid by the United States.

G S sec 2326

1851 1879
Rev 1888 §3629
1893 ch 92

Boys to remain
at school, how
long

§ 326 Every boy sent to the Connecticut school for boys shall remain until he is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged or bound as an apprentice; but no boy shall be retained after the superintendent shall have reported him fully reformed.

Connecticut Industrial School for Girls

G S sec 2336

1886
Rev 1888 §3639

To be a school
district

§ 327 The Connecticut industrial school for girls shall, so long as it remains an incorporated institution of this state and maintains a school for the benefit of children connected therewith, be a separate school district, with a territorial limit including the grounds and buildings occupied by the inmates of said institution as homes. All other territory belonging to said institution shall be a part of the district to which the same territory belonged before the industrial school for girls was established.

G S sec 2337

1886
Rev 1888 §3639
1893 ch 164 §1

Directors to
be school
committee

§ 328 The directors of the Connecticut industrial school for girls shall be the school committee of said district, and shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the duties within said district that are possessed by the school visitors in the several towns. They may appoint an acting school visitor in said district, who shall possess within said district all the powers and be subject to all the duties of similar officers appointed by school visitors. The authority of the board of school visitors of the town in which said district is situated shall extend only to the remaining portion of said town, and their returns and certificates shall include only the children of such remaining portion.

G S sec 2338

1886
Rev 1888 §3640
1893 ch 164 §2

Public money
for said school

§ 329 The treasurer of the Connecticut industrial school for girls shall draw an order each year in favor of said district on the treasurer of said town, for the proportionate amount to which said district may be entitled of all moneys appropriated by law for the benefit, support, and encouragement of public schools, as is provided in respect to towns.

G S sec 2339

1868 1870 1872
1875 1876 1878
Rev 1888 §3641

Who may be
sent to said
school

§ 330 The parent or guardian of any girl between the ages of eight and sixteen years, or a selectman or grand juror or other informing officer of the town where she may be found, may present a written complaint to the judge of the court of probate for the district in which such town is, or to any justice

of the peace of such town, or to the judge of the police court of any city where she may be found, alleging that she has committed any offense within the final jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, or is rude, stubborn, and unruly, or is an habitual truant from school, or is the child of a person who has had town relief, and is by such parent suffered to misspend her time, and to be without any honest calling, or is so ill provided for by her parents as to be exposed to want, or is exposed to want with none to care for her, or is leading an idle, vagrant, or vicious life, or is in manifest danger of falling into habits of vice, and praying that she may be sent to the Connecticut industrial school for girls, and such judge or justice of the peace shall thereupon, after notice to her and such other notice as he may deem proper, inquire into said complaint, and, on being satisfied of the truth of the allegations therein, may order her to be committed to the guardianship and control of such school until she shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner lawfully discharged, and, if he finds that she has committed an offense punishable by imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, she may be sentenced to the Connecticut industrial school for girls, or judgment may be suspended, on such terms and for such time as he may prescribe; and said authority may issue a warrant for the execution of such sentence; but this chapter shall not be construed to deprive any girl of fourteen years of age and upward from the privilege of choosing her own guardian with the approval of the court of probate, as provided by law.

Appeals

§ 331 An appeal shall lie from any judgment, order, or decree, committing any minor to the Connecticut school for boys, to the Connecticut industrial school for girls, to any county home for dependent or neglected children, or to any institution in this state chartered by the general assembly for similar purposes, to the next term of the criminal court of common pleas to be held within and for the county where such judgment is rendered; but in towns within the appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases of the district court of Waterbury, such appeal shall be taken to the next criminal term of said district court; and in cases not in the jurisdiction of such criminal court of common pleas or district court, to the next criminal term of the superior court. Such appeal may be taken by any parent or guardian of the child so committed, or by the selectmen of the town in which such judgment is rendered,

G S sec 2354

1889 ch 171

1893 ch 122

1909 ch 212

Appeals from
commitments to
county homes
or schools

within twenty days thereafter; and the appellant shall enter into a recognizance, with surety, to the state, conditioned to answer to the complaint and abide the order and judgment of the court thereon. Complaints in such cases charging a minor with crime shall, on appeal, be tried by a jury, but all other complaints shall be tried in chambers by the judge of the court to which the appeal is taken, and such minor shall be produced in court or chambers during trial and to receive final judgment by the appellant or by the person or persons having such minor in their possession or control.

Fees

G S sec 2855
1895 ch 71

Fees for
commitments
to schools and
county homes

§ 332 There shall be allowed in each case of commitment to the Connecticut school for boys, a temporary home, or the Connecticut industrial school for girls, the same fees for complaint and warrant, or order, that are allowed by law for complaints and warrants in criminal cases; and there shall be allowed to the grand jurors or prosecuting officers attending such cases the same fees for travel and attendance as are allowed by law to grand jurors in criminal cases.

Costs

G S sec 2856
1870 1883
Rev 1888 §3643
1899 ch 190

Costs on
commitment to
schools or
county homes

§ 333 The authority committing any boy to the Connecticut school for boys, or committing any child to the home for dependent and neglected children in any county, or committing any girl to the Connecticut industrial school for girls, shall transmit a certified copy of the items of the costs on the complaint to the clerk of the superior court for the county in which the trial or hearing was had, within thirty days after the trial or hearing, and said costs shall be taxed and paid as costs are taxed and paid in criminal cases coming to the superior court from an inferior court.

School for Imbeciles

G S sec 2787
1885
Rev 1888 §489

Commitment
and support of
poor imbecile
children

§ 334 Whenever there shall be found in any town in this state any pauper or indigent imbecile child, who would be benefited by being sent to the school for imbeciles at Lakeville, the selectmen of such town shall make application to the court of probate for the district in which such town is situated for the admission of such child to said school, and if, upon inquiry, said court shall find that said child is a proper subject to be received into said school, it shall order said selectmen to take such child to said school, to be kept and supported for such length of time as said court may deem proper. Said selectmen shall not take or commit any such

child to said school until the order of said court has been approved by the governor, and no child shall be received at said school to be supported in any manner by the state without the approval of the governor. There shall be taxed by the comptroller two dollars and fifty cents a week for each week such child shall remain at said school, and the principal of said school shall make his bill therefor quarterly, and present it to the governor, upon whose approval it shall be paid by the state treasurer, and the balance shall be paid by the parents or grandparents of said child, or, if the child is a pauper, by the town in which said child belongs.

Connecticut Reformatory

§ 335 Male persons belonging to any of the following classes may be committed to said reformatory: First, persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years who are convicted for the first time of offenses which may be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a shorter period than life. In the case of offenders of this class between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years it shall be incumbent on the trial court to commit them to the reformatory, and in the case of offenders of this class between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five years the trial court may commit them to the reformatory if they seem to be amenable to reformatory methods. The judge imposing a reformatory sentence on offenders of this class shall not fix the term unless it exceeds five years, but shall merely impose a sentence of imprisonment in the reformatory. Any offender in this class sentenced to the reformatory may be detained therein for not more than five years, unless he is sentenced for a longer term, in which case he may be held for such longer term. Second, persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years, never convicted of an offense which may be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, who are convicted of an offense which may be punished by a maximum imprisonment of one year in jail. Commitment of offenders of this class to the reformatory shall be at the discretion of the trial court. Offenders of this class shall not be sentenced to the reformatory for a definite term, but may be detained therein for not more than three years. Third, persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years, never convicted of an offense which may be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, who are convicted of an offense which may be punished by a maximum imprisonment of less than one year, but not less than six

1880 ch 162 §10
Commitments

months, in jail. Commitment of offenders of this class to the reformatory shall be at the discretion of the trial court. Offenders of this class shall not be sentenced to the reformatory for a definite term, but may be detained therein for not more than two years. Fourth, inmates of the Connecticut school for boys, between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one years, whom the trustees of said institution desire to have transferred to the reformatory, and whom the directors of the reformatory are willing to receive. Offenders of this class may be detained at the reformatory for the same period for which, except for their transference to said reformatory, they could have been held at the school for boys. When a person is sentenced to the reformatory for an offense for which a fine is provided by law as a supplementary penalty, the trial court shall impose no such supplementary penalty.

CHAPTER XXIII

Elections and Electors

G S sec 1817
1801
Rev 1888 §52
Power of
moderator to
suppress
disorder

§ 336 The moderator of any town meeting, annual or special, and of any meeting of any society or other community lawfully assembled, may, when any disorder arises in the meeting, and the offender shall refuse to submit to his lawful authority, order any proper officer to take him into custody, and, if necessary, to remove him from such meeting until he shall conform to order, or, if need be, until such meeting shall be closed, and thereupon such officer shall have power to command all necessary assistance, and any person refusing to assist when commanded shall be liable to the same penalties as for refusing to assist sheriffs and constables in the execution of their offices; but no person commanded to assist shall be deprived of his right to act in the meeting, nor shall the offender be so deprived any longer than he refuses to conform to order.¹

G S sec 1799
1893 ch 206 §2
What women
may vote for
school officers

§ 337 Those women whose names appear upon the registry list of women voters shall be entitled to vote in any meeting held for choosing school officers or upon any matter relating to education or to schools.

G S sec 1616
1895 ch 343
1897 ch 114
Separate list of
women "to be
made"

§ 338 The registrars of every town shall also enter upon a separate list under the title "women's list, to be made," the names of those women by whom or in whose behalf the claim is made to either registrar that they will be entitled to vote for

¹ The enforcement of this provision requires no issue of process 65
Conn 30

school officers and on questions relating to education or to schools, and all applications "to be made" in favor of women, shall be at the same times and in the same form and set forth the same information as applications for men to be made electors, and such claims and applications shall be received by said registrars and heard and determined by the town clerk and selectmen at the same time that claims and applications by men to be made electors are received, heard, and determined.

§ 339 Every woman who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall be a citizen of this state or of the United States, and who will have resided in the state one year and in the town six months, and can read the English language, shall, after having been duly admitted, have the right to vote for any officer of schools and directors of public libraries and upon any question relating to education, or to schools, or to public libraries.

G S sec 1639
1893 ch 266 §1
1897 ch 114
1907 ch 96 §1
Women voters
in school and
library offices

§ 340 The board of selectmen and town clerk shall at any meeting held by them for the admission of electors, examine the qualifications of those women by whom or in whose behalf application has been made to be admitted as voters for school officers and for directors of public libraries and upon any question relating to education, or to schools, or to public libraries, and whose names appear on the women's list—to be made," and shall cause the person in whose favor such application is made to testify under oath to her qualifications to be made such voter, and shall deliver to the town clerk a certified list in writing of all women who are found to possess the requisite qualifications to be made such voters, which said list shall be kept by said town clerk as an official list; and the registrars may restore to said list the name of any woman, subject to the same restrictions and conditions as apply to restoration of names to the list of electors. Every woman who shall testify falsely as to her qualifications to be made a voter, or knowingly vote illegally at any town, school, or district meeting, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days.

G S sec 1630
1893 ch 266
1897 ch 114
1909 ch 96 §2
Qualifications
how determined

§ 341 Whenever registry lists shall be used by those voting in school district meetings, the registrars of voters of the town in which such districts are situated, shall prepare separate lists of the names of those women residing in such school districts, or the voting districts of any such school districts, that have been admitted as voters.

G S sec 1631
1893 ch 266
Separate
voting lists

CHAPTER XXIV

Preparation form and use of ballots

Provisions relating to education and schools ¹

Public Acts 1909, Chapter 250

909 ch 250 §11

Printing of
ballots

§ 342 All ballots used at all regular town, city, and borough elections, and at all special electors' meetings held for the purpose of electing officers voted for at such elections, shall be printed by the secretary of the state at the expense of the town, city, or borough for which such ballots are prepared. . . . the titles of the officers shall be described as they are respectively described in the constitution of this state, or if not therein mentioned, then their titles shall be described as they are described in the statutes which create them respectively. . . .

1909 ch 250 §2

Term of office
and vacancies
how indicated

§ 343 If two or more officers are to be elected to the same office for different terms, the term for which each is nominated shall be printed upon the ballot as a part of the title of the office. If at any election one candidate is to be elected for a full term and another to fill a vacancy, the ballots containing the names of the candidates shall, as a part of the title of the office, designate the term which such candidates are severally nominated to fill. . . .

1909 ch 250 §3

Vote for educa-
tional purpose

§ 344 Whenever at any election any vote for the approval or disapproval of any constitutional amendment submitted for ratification, or any vote for or against any educational purpose under the special laws of this state, or any other vote upon any question shall be taken by ballot in any town, city, or borough pursuant to any special law, the ballot hereinbefore prescribed, provided for towns, cities, or boroughs affected by any such question, shall, in addition to the columns hereinbefore provided for, contain two additional columns, each of which shall contain spaces of the same general description as the spaces in the party columns, except that such spaces provided for each such question may be of sufficient depth to contain the designation of such constitutional amendment, or other question submitted, and the word "yes" or the word "no" printed thereunder. . . .

1909 ch 250 §15

Women's
ballots

§ 345 The names of candidates for all offices to be voted for at one and the same election shall be upon one ballot as hereinbefore prescribed, excepting that at all elections at which

¹ For provision relating to corrupt practices see Gen Stat § 1694 and public acts 1909 chapter 253

women are by law entitled to vote the names of all candidates for whom women may legally vote shall be upon a separate ballot, which shall be prepared after the same form and description, and delivered in the same manner, as hereinbefore provided, and at such elections separate boxes, distinctly marked as hereinbefore prescribed, shall be provided, in which shall be deposited all ballots cast by women.

CHAPTER XXV

Crimes

Offenses against the Person

§ 346 Every person who shall exhibit, use, employ, apprentice, give away, let out, or otherwise dispose of any child under the age of twelve years, in or for the vocation, occupation, service, or purpose of rope or wire walking, dancing, skating, bicycling, or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider, or acrobat, in any place whatever; or for or in any obscene, indecent, or immoral purpose, exhibition, or practice, whatsoever; or for or in any business, exhibition, or vocation, injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child; or who shall cause, procure, or encourage any such child to engage therein, shall be fined not more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. But nothing herein shall prevent the employment of any such child as a singer or musician, in any church or school, or in learning or teaching the science or practice of music.

G S sec 1163
1894
Rev 1888 §1417
Unlawful
exhibition or
employment
of child

§ 347 Any parent, guardian, or other person who shall, by any act or neglect, cause, encourage, contribute to, or be responsible for such conduct or condition of any child under sixteen years of age as by statute is made cause for the commitment of such child to the Connecticut school for boys, the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or a county temporary home, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. The court may impose conditions upon any person convicted under the provisions of this act, and so long as such person shall comply therewith to the satisfaction of the court the sentence imposed may be suspended.

1907 ch 69
Penalty for
causing delin-
quency or de-
pendency; sus-
pension of sen-
tence

*Offenses against Public Property**G S sec 1169*

1832

Rev 1888 §1423

1899 ch 129

See §1

Injury to public
buildings
furniture and
voting booths

G S sec 1174

1872

Rev 1888 §1428

1889 ch 104

Wilful injury to
property of
public library

§ 348 Every person who shall wilfully injure any public building,¹ or who shall wilfully injure or carry away any stove, stove-pipe, or furniture, in and belonging to any such building, or who shall wilfully deface or injure a voting booth or compartment, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.²

§ 349 Every person who shall wilfully write upon, injure, or destroy any book, plate, picture, engraving, or statue belonging to any library not exclusively owned by himself, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, and every person who shall wilfully detain any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, manuscript, or other property, belonging to any town, city, law, university, college, school, or other public or incorporated, library, for thirty days after notice in writing from the librarian of such library, sent by mail or otherwise to the last known or registered place of residence of such person, after the expiration of the time during which, by the by-laws, rules, or regulations of such library, such book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, manuscript, or other property may be kept, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars. The notice herein required shall bear upon its face a copy of this section.

*Offenses against Public Peace and Safety**G S sec 1281*

1857 1870 1877

Rev 1888 §1506

Interrupting or
disturbing
schools or
meetings

G S sec 1300

1729 1801

Rev 1888 §1520

Disturbance
of meetings

§ 350 Every person who shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any school,³ or any assembly of people met for a lawful purpose, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

§ 351 Every person who shall prevent a lawful meeting of any community from proceeding, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to the appointment of a moderator, or shall abuse him, or a presiding officer of an electors' meeting, or interrupt either in the discharge of his duty, or, after he has commanded silence, shall speak in the meeting without his liberty, except to ask reasonable liberty to speak, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

*Offenses against Public Policy**G S sec 1360*

1895 ch 216

§ 352 Any person owning, keeping, or managing, in whole or in part, any dance house, concert saloon, roller skat-

¹ For definition of public building see Gen Stat § 1

² Complaint must set out with particularity the "injury" 62 Conn 131
"Wilfully" means in a spirit of wantonness or with an evil intent or guilty purpose 71 Conn 742

³ Singing school within terms of statute *de* interrupting "any public, private, or select school" 26 Conn 607; see also 28 Conn 232

ing rink, vaudeville theater, or museum having entertainments or variety shows connected with such museum, who shall allow any child under the age of sixteen years to be admitted to or remain in such place, unless such child is accompanied by its parent or guardian or some person authorized by such parent or guardian to attend such child, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

Children
protected from
improper
amusements

G S sec 1361

1889 ch 80

§ 353 Every person who shall sell, give, or deliver to any minor under sixteen years of age, tobacco in any form, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sale of tobacco
to minors

G S sec 1363

1889 ch 80

§ 354 Every person under sixteen years of age, who shall smoke, or in any way use, in any public street, place, or resort, tobacco in any form whatsoever, shall be fined not more than seven dollars for each offense.

Use of tobacco
by minors

G S sec 1365

1886

Rev 1888 § 2563

1907 ch 234

§ 355 Any proprietor or keeper of a public billiard or pool room who shall, at any time, permit any person under eighteen years of age to loiter in or about such room, or who shall employ any person under eighteen years of age in or about such room, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Presence of
minors
forbidden in
billiard rooms

G S sec 1335

1895 ch 84

§ 356 Every person who shall display the flag or emblem of any foreign country upon the outside of any state, county, city, or town building, or public schoolhouse, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars; *provided*, that when any foreigner shall become a guest of the United States or of this state, upon the proclamation of the governor, the flag of the country of such guest may be displayed upon all public buildings except schoolhouses.

Display of
foreign flags

CHAPTER XXVI

Appropriations

Special acts of 1909

Deficiencies, page 701

§ 1 The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the objects hereinafter named for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1909: For the state board of education, for average attendance grant, five thousand dollars; for supervision of schools, five thousand dollars; for transportation of children to high schools, one thousand dollars; for school libraries

and apparatus, three thousand dollars; for expenses of special agents, five thousand dollars; for salaries of clerks, one thousand two hundred dollars; for public libraries, one thousand seven hundred dollars; for office expenses, five thousand dollars; for evening schools, four thousand dollars.

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The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the objects hereinafter specified for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1911: For the support of the common schools of the several towns, per capita allowance, one million one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars; for the state board of education, for normal schools, for salaries and running expenses, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars; for normal school building at Willimantic, for heating plant, fifteen thousand dollars; for grading, curb, and sidewalks at Willimantic, five thousand dollars; for paying expenses of special agents to enforce the laws relating to the employment of children and laws relating to attendance at school, twenty thousand dollars; for school libraries and apparatus, sixteen thousand dollars; for public libraries, eighteen thousand dollars; for teachers' meetings, six thousand dollars; for salary of secretary, seven thousand dollars; for expenses of secretary, one thousand six hundred dollars; for salaries of clerks, seven thousand four hundred dollars; for office expenses, eleven thousand dollars; for printing and binding, three thousand five hundred dollars; for salary of agent, three thousand dollars; for expenses of agent, one thousand five hundred dollars; for expenses of board, five hundred dollars; for tuition of children in high schools, sixty thousand dollars; for transportation of children to high schools, twenty-five thousand dollars; for evening schools, sixteen thousand dollars; for support of common schools, average attendance grant, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars; for supervision of schools, twenty-six thousand dollars.

page 1085

The following sum is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the object hereinafter specified for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1911:

For expenses of the committee on public libraries, six thousand five hundred dollars.

page 1107

For expense of providing trained teachers for small towns, fifteen thousand dollars.

page 1109

For the establishment and maintenance of trade schools, one hundred thousand dollars.

Normal Schools

page 622

§ 1 That the state board of education is hereby authorized to cause fire escapes to be constructed upon the annex of the normal school building at New Britain and upon the normal school building at Willimantic.

2 The sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for all purposes specified in section one of this resolution.

§ 3 The state board of education shall file vouchers with the comptroller for all moneys expended by it under the provisions of this resolution.

page 883

§ 1 That the secretary of the state board of education be and he hereby is authorized to purchase land adjoining the property of the state normal school at New Britain for the purpose of adding to the grounds of said school and protecting the property now owned by the state.

§ 2 The sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section one of the resolution.

page 1111

The appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for a heating plant for the normal school building at Willimantic and of five thousand dollars for grading, curb, and sidewalks at said school provided for by an act making appropriations for educational purposes for the two years ending September 30, 1911, approved June 2, 1909, are hereby made available upon the approval of this resolution.

page 1105

§ 1 That all that certain triangular-shaped tract or parcel of land situated in the city of Willimantic, described as follows: Commencing in the easterly line of Windham street at the southwest corner of land of the town of Windham used as a site for a high school building, and at the northwest corner of land of the state, thence easterly at a right angle to said easterly line of Windham street by land of the state to land of Susan E Perry; thence northerly by land of said Perry, about thirty-two feet, to land of the town of Windham; thence westerly by land of said town to the first-mentioned point and place of commencement, be and the same is hereby granted and conveyed to and the title thereto fully vested in the town of Windham, to be used as a part of the premises for a town high school building.

§ 2 As a muniment of the title thereof, the treasurer of the state is hereby authorized and empowered, in behalf of the state, to execute and deliver to the said town of Windham a suitable and proper conveyance thereof, by him duly executed, acknowledged, and recorded in the office of the secretary of the state.

CHAPTER XXVII

Special acts relating to towns or districts

ANSONIA

Special act 441, 1901, page 1046, as amended by special act 302, 1905, page 737

§ 50 The territorial limits of said city as herein described shall hereafter be, as they now are, one school district.

§ 51 There shall be in said city a department of education, which shall have the care, management, and control of all the schools located in said city.

§ 52 Said department shall be under the control of nine members, who shall be known as the board of education, and who shall be nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the board of aldermen as provided for in section three of this act.

§ 53 The members of said board shall receive no compensation for their services, except the clerk thereof, who shall receive such compensation as said board may determine.

§ 54 Said board shall hold regular meetings every month, and such special meetings from time to time as it may appoint or the mayor may call.

§ 55 Said board shall, at its first meeting after its appointment and annually thereafter, elect from its number a president, who shall preside at all meetings of said board, except when the mayor shall be present. It shall also appoint from its number a clerk, who shall keep a record in a book for that purpose of all votes, acts, and transactions of said board, and shall perform any and all other duties imposed upon him by said board or by the provisions of this act. Said board shall elect one or more suitable persons truant officers, to act as such in enforcing the general statutes regarding school attendance.

§ 56 Said board of education shall appoint a superintendent of schools and such number of assistants, principals, and teachers as it may decide to be necessary from time to time, and it shall fix their salaries, prescribe the terms of their office, and their duties, in each case. The superintendent and teachers and other persons employed by the present board of education of said city shall retain their respective positions until their successors shall be chosen and duly qualified, and the rules and regulations now in force shall remain in full force until repealed or otherwise changed.

§ 57 Said board of education shall have the entire charge and direction of all the public schools in said city and of the expenditure

of all moneys appropriated for the support of the same, and shall keep all the school buildings and apparatus used therein in good condition and repair, and shall have and possess all the powers and be subject to all the general duties of boards of education, school committees, and school visitors in this state, so far as the same are consistent with the provisions of this act. It shall make its own by-laws, define the duties of its officers and committees, and prescribe such rules and regulations for discipline in said public schools as are not inconsistent with the laws of this state or this act.

§ 58 Said board of education shall, during the month of September in each year, submit to the board of aldermen of said city a detailed estimate of the expenses for the support of said schools during the ensuing year for which appropriation shall be made, specifying so far as possible the items of such expense.

§ 59 Said board of education shall, annually, at the end of each fiscal year, transmit to the mayor a full report of its proceedings during said year, together with a statement showing the total amount of money received and expended for the support of said schools.

§ 60 Said board of education shall monthly send to the city clerk a detailed statement of the expenses incurred during the preceding month, and thereupon said clerk shall draw an order upon the city treasurer to pay the amount of such expenses.

BOLTON

Special acts of 1909, page 699

The town of Bolton shall succeed to all rights which any of its school district had in any real estate within said town at the time when said town voted to consolidate its school districts.

BRIDGEPORT

Public acts of 1909, chapter 67

§ 1 Section 4639 of the general statutes is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section the following: "In the city of Bridgeport the present directors of the public library and reading room shall hold office for the respective terms for which they were appointed and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The directors of said public library and reading room shall have power, by a majority vote, to appoint suitable persons, selected with reference to their fitness for said office, to fill all vacancies which may arise in their number by reason of expiration of term of office, or any other cause. When the vacancy arises or is to arise from expiration of term of office, the appointment shall be made in the month of June and shall be for the term of three years from the first day of July next succeeding their appointment; when the vacancy arises from any other cause than the

expiration of the term of office, the appointment shall be for the unexpired term. Every director appointed shall hold his office until his successor is appointed and qualified, but every appointment made by the directors shall be with the approval of the common council of said city of Bridgeport. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the board of directors to give written notice to the common council of said city of such appointments. The public library and reading room of said Bridgeport shall continue to be known as the Bridgeport Public Library and Reading Room," so that said section as amended shall read as follows: When any city council shall have decided to establish and maintain a public library and reading room under the authority granted by section 4638, the mayor of such city shall, with the approval of said council, appoint a board of nine directors for the same, chosen with reference to their fitness for such office; and not more than one member of the city council shall be a member of said board. In the city of Bridgeport the present directors of the public library and reading room shall hold office for the respective terms for which they were appointed and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The directors of said public library and reading room shall have power, by a majority vote, to appoint suitable persons, selected with reference to their fitness for said office, to fill all vacancies which may arise in their number by reason of expiration of term of office, or any other cause. When the vacancy arises or is to arise from expiration of term of office, the appointment shall be made in the month of June and shall be for the term of three years from the first day of July next succeeding their appointment; when the vacancy arises from any other cause than the expiration of the term of office, the appointment shall be for the unexpired term. Every director appointed shall hold his office until his successor is appointed and qualified, but every appointment made by the directors shall be with the approval of the common council of said city of Bridgeport. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the board of directors to give written notice to the common council of said city of such appointments. The public library and reading room of said Bridgeport shall continue to be known as the Bridgeport Public Library and Reading Room.

§ 2 This act shall take effect from its passage.

Special acts of 1907, pages 495, 500 and 527

§ 4 All burdens and all expenses imposed by law upon the town of Bridgeport for the support of schools and for the construction and maintenance of schoolhouses shall hereafter be borne by said city and shall be defrayed out of the treasury of said city and said city shall hereafter perform all the duties and have and exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges of and relative to said purposes and matters by law conferred upon said town, and all laws of the state imposing such duties, burdens, and expenses, and conferring such rights, powers, and privileges upon said towns, are hereby amended so as to be hereafter applicable to and operative upon said city, except as is herein otherwise provided.

§ 13 At the city meeting in November, 1907, and annually thereafter, there shall be elected by ballot from the city at large four members of the board of education, who shall be officers of the city, and who shall hold their respective offices for the term of three years from the Monday next succeeding their election.

§ 15 At every election for members of the board of education, a plurality of votes shall elect, but no voter shall vote for more than two of such officers to be elected. In case at any such election there shall fail to be a choice of any such officer, then such meeting shall stand adjourned to the next following Monday, at the same hour of the day when first held, and the election of such officers shall be proceeded with in the same manner and determined by the same rule as the election on said first day. Should any vacancy occur before the expiration of the term of office of any member of said board, the remaining members of said board may appoint some person belonging to the same political party to fill such vacancy for the remainder of such term.

§ 83 The city shall continue to be a consolidated school district; and it shall be in place of the town of Bridgeport in all duties, powers, obligations, and other matters required by law of or by the town in all matters concerning education; and it shall act instead of the town. All the powers, obligations, duties, rights, and property of the town, whether as a town or as a consolidated school district, shall continue to be vested in and belong to the city.

§ 84 There shall continue to be a board of education composed of twelve members elected as herein provided. The board of education shall have all the powers now or hereafter vested in and shall perform all the duties now or hereafter imposed by law on the school committee and selectmen of towns relative to school and educational matters; and said board shall have the superintendence, management, and control of all matters concerning education, schools, and school property, and the power of fixing or changing the sites of schoolhouses. Said board shall audit and approve, monthly, all bills for the ordinary current expenses of its department, and report the same to the city auditor, who shall thereupon certify whether or not the appropriation is sufficient for the payment thereof, and if sufficient he shall so certify to the city treasurer, and thereupon the same shall become due and payable. The president and secretary of the board of education may draw upon said treasurer in favor of the persons entitled to payment thereof. The police commissioners shall assign one or more patrolmen to act as truant officers in enforcing the statutes in such case made and provided.

§ 85 The board of apportionment and taxation shall appropriate a sufficient sum annually to enable the board of education to supply the public schools of said Bridgeport below the high school grade with free text-books and supplies, which sum shall not be less than one and one-quarter dollars per pupil in average daily attendance for the school year ending July first next preceding, according to the records

of the board of education of said Bridgeport. Nothing in this resolution shall be construed to prevent any child, parent, or guardian from purchasing, at his own expense, text-books for use of pupils in the public schools, which text-books shall be provided at cost by the board of education of Bridgeport.

Special acts of 1909, page 732

Amending a resolution concerning a free public library and reading room in the city of Bridgeport

CHESHIRE

Special acts of 1909, page 773

Extending the time for organizing the Cheshire School Trust Company

DANBURY

Special acts of 1905, page 1070, as amended by special acts of 1907
page 249

§ 7 On the first Tuesday of September in each year the board of finance shall hold a meeting, and at said meeting the town school committee shall submit estimates of the moneys necessary to be appropriated for the maintenance of the schools of said town of Danbury for the year next ensuing, beginning the fifteenth day of September in each year, and shall at the same time submit to the said board of finance a statement of the expenditures of said town school committee for the preceding year, and the board of selectmen at said meeting shall submit estimates of the moneys necessary to be appropriated for all other expenses in said town of Danbury for the year next ensuing, beginning the fifteenth day of September in each year; said estimates shall be published once in a newspaper published in said town of Danbury, at least five days before said meeting. Said board of finance may adjourn said meeting from time to time, and at said meeting, or any adjournment thereof, shall make appropriations for the expenses of the said town of Danbury as aforesaid, for the year next ensuing, beginning the fifteenth day of September in each year; and said board, at its discretion, may make appropriations for paying off any part of the debt of the town, and also to provide a fund for any public improvement and shall classify the said appropriations under proper heads; and said board shall lay such tax upon the grand list of said town, last completed, as it shall deem necessary, and may fix the time when such tax shall become due and payable. At said meeting, and at all adjournments thereof, said board of finance shall hear all parties who may desire to be heard relative to any of said estimates. Said appropriations and the rate of taxation fixed by said board shall be

filed in the town clerk's office in the town of Danbury on or before the last Monday of September next ensuing, and shall be published once in a newspaper published in said town on or before said last Monday of September, but said appropriations and the rate of taxation fixed by said board shall be submitted by the board of selectmen to the annual town meeting next to be held in said town of Danbury. Said annual town meeting shall have power to decrease the appropriations, or any item thereof, or the rate of taxation fixed by said board of finance, but in no case shall it have the power to increase the appropriations, or any item thereof, or the rate of taxation. The rate of taxation so reported by said board shall be final, and the appropriations recommended shall be the appropriations of the town of Danbury for the ensuing year, beginning September fifteenth as aforesaid, unless said rate of taxation or said appropriations be decreased by said annual town meeting, in which case the action of said town meeting shall be final. The total amount of appropriations for any one year shall not exceed the estimated income for that year, nor shall any board of selectmen or town school committee of said town, nor the town, in any special meeting, vote to incur any liability or expense, by contract or otherwise, for which said town shall be responsible, in excess of the appropriations estimated by said board.

DERBY

Special acts of 1909, pages 998-1001; sections 28-33

§ 28 The city of Derby may maintain a public library with a reading room and an audience room connected therewith, with such kindred and incidental conveniences as it may deem proper, the use of which under proper regulations shall be free to its inhabitants. There shall be in said city a department of the public library which shall be under the management and control of a board of nine library directors who shall serve without pay. No person shall be ineligible by reason of sex to serve on said board. Said board of directors shall have charge of all the property of said city used for the purposes of said library and shall direct the expenditure of all money placed at its disposal by the city from whatever source derived and of all money and property which may be donated by private individuals to said library. The members of the board of library directors, holding office by appointment under the provisions of the general statutes, when this act takes effect, shall continue to hold their respective offices until their successors are appointed in accordance with the provisions of this act. Six of said nine directors shall be residents of said city and shall be appointed by the mayor as hereinafter provided. The remaining three of said directors may be nonresidents of said city and shall be appointed by the mayor in accordance with any agreement therefor which shall have been approved by the mayor and board of

aldermen of said city, and said mayor and board of aldermen are authorized to enter into any such agreement with reference to the appointment of said three directors, and for such length of time whether determinable or in perpetuity, as they may deem advisable. In the absence of any such agreement or upon the expiration of same, the mayor shall appoint such three directors, and may in his discretion appoint residents or nonresidents of said city. The present board of directors shall hold their offices for the terms to which they have been appointed and until their successors are appointed. In April, 1911, and biennially thereafter, in the month of April, the mayor shall appoint three directors to hold office for six years from the first Monday of May next following and until their successors are appointed, two of whom shall belong to said group of six directors, and one to said group of three directors. The mayor shall fill any vacancy in said board caused by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, for the unexpired term.

§ 29 Said board of directors shall make and enforce such by-laws, rules, and regulations as it may deem proper for the management, protection, and preservation of the property of said library and the management and use of the rooms thereof, and shall have all the rights and powers and be liable to the performance of all the duties and obligations belonging by statute to directors of public libraries in cities of this state and not inconsistent with this act. They shall have power, with the consent of the mayor and board of aldermen, to make a contract or contracts on behalf of and in the name of said city with the Derby Neck Library Association for the use and occupation of any property of said Derby Neck Library Association in furtherance of the purposes of a free public library. Said board of directors may also from time to time make such arrangements with reference to the use of books with the free public library of Ansonia and the free public library of Shelton as may be agreed upon and may be deemed advisable in furtherance of the purposes of a free public library; but no such arrangement involving the expenditure of additional money shall be made unless the same is approved by the mayor and board of aldermen of said city of Derby. Said board of library directors shall annually report in writing to the mayor of said city the condition of said library, the circulation of books, and generally the operation of said library for the preceding year.

§ 30 Said board shall, by ballot, biennially, at such time and place as may be prescribed by the by-laws, elect one of its number, who shall be a resident of said city, to be president, who shall hold office until his successor is elected; and said board shall elect a secretary, treasurer, and such other officers as it may deem necessary, all of whom shall serve without pay, and shall appoint and remove such librarian or librarians and other employees as it may deem necessary for the proper management of said library and reading room and shall fix the duties and compensation of such librarian and employees. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be held by the same person.

§ 31 The board of apportionment and taxation of the city of Derby shall annually appropriate a sum of money not less than three

thousand dollars for the care, maintenance, and support of said public library, and may from time to time appropriate in addition thereto sums of money for building purposes, repairs, books, or improvements in real estate and fixtures, not exceeding two thousand dollars in any five years. All moneys which have been or shall be appropriated by said city for library purposes shall by the treasurer of said city be paid over to the treasurer appointed by the board of library directors on the first Monday in May in each year. No payment shall be made by said treasurer appointed by said board of library directors except upon bills or orders approved in such manner as may be provided in the by-laws, and all bills and vouchers for expenses incurred shall be kept on file as may be provided in the by-laws and shall be subject to inspection by the mayor, the city treasurer, the corporation council, and any member of the board of directors of said library. The board of directors of said library shall not, on account of city appropriations or as chargeable thereto, expend any money in excess of the money therefor appropriated by said board of apportionment and taxation for the use of said library, except, however, that any funds not derived from such city appropriation may be expended to such an amount and for such purposes as said board of directors shall deem that the interests of said library may require.

§ 32 Said board of directors may make rules, under such conditions as it may deem best, extending all the privileges of said library to any or all of the following classes of persons, *viz*: First, to nonresidents attending school within the limits of the city of Derby; second, to nonresidents doing business in said city of Derby who pay taxes therein; third, to all nonresidents on the payment of such sum as may be fixed by the board of directors. The audience room and any other available room of said library may be used for all such scientific, literary, and other educational purposes, lectures, and meetings as may be approved by the directors, and for such other purposes and meetings as the directors may deem to be expedient, and for the use of said rooms said directors may charge such reasonable price as they shall deem proper, except that when said room shall be used for scientific, literary, historical, or other educational lectures, any charges therefor shall be at the discretion of said directors, but shall in no case exceed the reasonable expense attendant upon such use. Any fees received for the use of said rooms as aforesaid shall be applied to the general purposes of said library. The mayor and board of aldermen of said city are authorized and empowered in the name and in behalf of said city to accept any real estate which may be donated to said city for any of the purposes mentioned in this act under such terms, conditions, agreements, and stipulations with reference thereto and the management thereof and the name of said library as they may deem to be to the advantage of said city and not inconsistent with this act. All money, books, and other personal property donated to said city for library purposes, or to said library, may be accepted by said board of directors under such conditions, restrictions, and stipulations as they shall deem advantageous to said library and said city.

§ 33 The board of sinking fund commissioners of said city shall be a board of trustees of any permanent fund or any trust for said public library, and shall receive, hold, manage, invest, and re-invest, in the manner provided by law with reference to the investment of trust funds in this state, any money or other property which by devise, bequest, or donation shall be given for the establishment of any permanent fund, or in trust for the benefit of said public library. Such fund shall be kept as a separate fund, and said commissioners shall annually report in writing the condition of such fund, its disposition, and the manner of its investment, to the mayor of said city. The income of said fund shall semi-annually be turned over to said board of directors for the use of said library, or as specified in the terms of any devise, bequest, or donation thereof. Should any income of said fund not be expended in any one year, such unexpended income shall be subject at any time to the order of said board of directors. Any and all absolute donations of money or other personal property, whether by gift, bequest, or devise, shall be held, managed, and used as said board of directors may deem expedient. The board of apportionment and taxation may annually appropriate the sum of three hundred dollars towards defraying the expense of the Derby Neck Library Association.

Special acts of 1909, pages 1009-1011; sections 51-56

§ 51 Said city shall be a consolidated school district, and shall be substituted for and take the place of the town of Derby in all meetings, matters, duties, powers, obligations, and proceedings required by law of or by the town of Derby in all matters concerning education, and shall act instead of said town; and all the powers, obligations, duties, rights, and property of the several school districts and said town shall, with reference to education, be vested in and belong to said city, which shall be and act to all intents and purposes as such consolidated school district.

§ 52 There shall be in said city a board of education, consisting of seven electors. One member of said board, to be known as the chairman of the board of education, shall be elected upon the general ticket with the mayor, and two members of said board shall be elected from each ward. The chairman of said board shall hold office for two years from the first Monday of January succeeding his election and until his successor is duly elected and qualified. Each political party in each ward shall nominate and place upon its ticket as many candidates for the office of member of the board of education as there shall be members of said board to be elected in such ward. The secretary of the meeting of each political party nominating candidates for aldermen shall file in the office of the city clerk a list, by him attested and signed, of the members of the board of education from such ward

nominated by said party, at least thirty-six hours before the opening of the polls on election day. Any number of voters associated together and nominating candidates for members of the board of education in any ward, either directly or through a convention to which delegates shall be chosen, shall be a political party within the meaning of this act; but nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent any voter from erasing any name from the ticket to be voted or from inserting in the place of any name the name of any other person.

§ 53 In every election for members of the board of education in each ward, the political party having the largest total vote for both members of the board of education who shall have been nominated and whose names shall have been filed as provided for in this act shall be entitled to one of the members of the board of education to be elected, and the political party having the next largest total vote for both members of the board of education who shall have been so nominated and whose names have been so filed shall be entitled to the other member of the board of education. The candidate of each such party in each ward receiving the highest number of votes as compared with the other candidate of his party shall be declared elected. In case of a tie vote between two or more candidates of the same political party, the candidate standing first on the list of nominees shall be declared elected. The two members of said board elected from the first ward at the city election held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1910, shall be elected for four years, and two members of said board shall be elected from said first ward quadrennially thereafter for the term of four years. The two members of said board elected from the second and third wards at the city election held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1912, shall be elected for four years, and quadrennially thereafter two members of said board shall be elected from each of said wards for the term of four years.

§ 54 Vacancies in said board shall be filled by the remaining members of said board of the political party in which the vacancy occurs until the same shall be filled by the voters of the ward in which such vacancy occurs, and in case it is filled by the voters of said ward it shall only be for the unexpired term. Vacancies shall be filled from the same political party and from the same ward in which the vacancy exists. Said board of education shall have all the powers now or hereafter vested in and shall perform all the duties now or hereafter imposed by law on town school committees, selectmen, and boards of school visitors, relative to schools and educational matters, and such board shall have the superintendence, management, and control of all matters concerning education, schools, and school property in said city.

§ 55 The police commissioner of said city shall assign one or more policemen to act as truant officers in enforcing the statutes of this state in such cases provided. Said board of education shall audit and approve all bills for the ordinary current expenses of its department,

and the said clerk shall thereupon certify whether or not the appropriation is sufficient for the payment thereof, and, if sufficient, he shall draw his order for the same upon the city treasurer in favor of the persons entitled to payment thereof. Said board of education shall submit to the mayor, on or before the first Monday of October in each year, an estimate of the amount required for the support and maintenance of the public schools of said city for the ensuing fiscal year.

§ 56 All the property of the town of Derby, the borough of Birmingham, and the several school districts of said town, and all rights of action and all securities of said municipalities and liens therefor, including liens for taxes or assessments due the town of Derby, the borough of Birmingham, and the several school districts in said town are hereby transferred to and vested in said city of Derby, and the city of Derby is hereby made liable for all the debts, dues, bonds, and obligations of every kind and nature of the town of Derby, the borough of Birmingham, and the several school districts of said town that are now due or may hereafter become due, and shall execute, abide by, and perform all the duties and obligations and have and exercise all the rights of said town of Derby, borough of Birmingham, and the several school districts of said town, and any creditor or person whomsoever having any claim or right of action arising out of any contract or obligation, or otherwise, against said town, said borough, or said school districts may enforce the same against said city of Derby in the same manner as if said claim, right, or obligation had originally accrued against said city of Derby.

GREENWICH

pages 947-956

Creates a board of estimate and taxation and prescribes the duties of the board of school visitors and high school committee, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16.

GROTON

page 1109

Authorizing the fifth school district of the town of Groton to issue bonds.

HARTFORD

Amending the charter of the city of Hartford by providing for a juvenile commission

page 636

§ 1 There shall be in the city of Hartford a commission on juvenile affairs which shall consist of six citizens resident in said city.

§ 2 The necessary expenses of said commission, not exceeding such amount as the court of common council of said city shall appropriate

for such purpose, shall be paid by said city, but no member of said commission shall receive any compensation for his services.

§ 3 In April, 1909, the mayor of said city shall appoint the members of said commission, two for the term of three years, two for the term of two years, and two for the term of one year from and after May 1, 1909, and the mayor shall appoint two members in the month of April of each year thereafter for the term of three years from the first day of May next thereafter. All appointments to said commission shall be subject to the approval of the court of common council of said city. The members of said commission shall hold office until their respective successors are appointed and qualified.

§ 4 Said commission shall have power to investigate and inquire into all questions relating to the welfare of the children of the city, to collect and compile statistics or other information relating to child life within the city, and to recommend legislation in the interests of children. Said commission shall make an annual report to the court of common council containing a summary of its investigations and recommendations.

page 692

Authorizing the northeast school district of Hartford to issue bonds.

KILLINGLY

The town of Killingly shall succeed to all rights which any of its school districts had in any real estate within said town at the time when said town voted to consolidate its school districts.

KILLINGWORTH

page 970

Whenever the secretary of the state board of education shall have filed with the comptroller a certificate showing the amount that should be paid to the town of Killingworth, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 102 of the public acts of 1903, as being due to said town on account of said grant, for the support of public schools for the year ending July 14, 1907, and which is heretofore unpaid, the comptroller shall draw his order on the treasurer in favor of said town of Killingworth for the amount which may be found to be due to said town as hereinbefore provided.

MANCHESTER

Special acts of 1895, page 408

Special acts of 1897, page 807

Special acts of 1907, page 291

§ 1 That the territory and inhabitants within the limits of the Ninth school district of Manchester are hereby made a body politic and corporate by the name of the Ninth School District of Manchester, and

shall have all the powers and privileges of school districts under the laws of this state.

§ 2 The first meeting of said district shall be held in June, 1895, and shall be called by the present district committee. At said meeting shall be elected, by ballot, a committee consisting of five persons, whose terms of office shall begin July 15, 1895. One of this number shall be elected to hold office until the next annual meeting, two until the second annual meeting, and the remaining two until the third annual meeting thereafter. At each annual meeting of the said district, which shall be held in June, so many members of said committee shall be elected by ballot to hold office for three years as, together with those previously elected to hold office beyond said annual meeting, will make the whole number five; and all members of said committee shall be residents of said district. In case of vacancy caused by resignation, death, or removal from the district, the remaining members of the committee shall fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting of said district, when a member shall be elected for the unexpired term. The chairman of the district committee shall give due notice of all meetings of said district, and may call a special meeting thereof at any time, and shall call one on the written request of twenty legal voters of the district.

§ 3 Said committee shall examine, employ, and dismiss teachers, shall determine the number and qualifications of the scholars to be admitted into each school, provided that all children of school age within said district shall be admitted to some one of the schools maintained by said district, may prescribe the course of study to be followed in the schools, and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of district committees and school visitors. The authority of the school visitors of the town in which said district is situated shall extend only to the remaining portion of said town.

§ 4 In the town of Manchester, in each year, before the third Tuesday of June, the school visitors shall elect three of their number, and the committee chosen under the provisions of this resolution shall also elect three of its number, and the board of selectmen shall elect three of its members, and the nine persons shall be the joint board of the town of Manchester in lieu of that provided for in section 2234 of the general statutes, and shall have the rights and perform the duties of said joint board prescribed in sections 2234, 2236, and 2237 of the general statutes.

MIDDLETOWN

Special acts of 1909, page 688

Authorizing the Millers Farms school district of Middletown to issue bonds.

NAUGATUCK

Special acts of 1895, page 221

§ 6 All burdens and all expenses imposed by law upon the town of Naugatuck, for the support of schools, shall hereafter be borne by

said borough; and said borough shall hereafter perform all the duties, and have and exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges of and relative to said purposes and matters by law conferred upon said town; and all laws of the state imposing such duties, burdens, and expenses, and conferring such rights, powers, and privileges upon said town, are hereby amended, so as to be hereafter applicable to, and operative upon, said borough, except as is herein otherwise provided.

§ 23 There shall be in said borough a board of education, consisting of six electors of said borough. Of the members elected at the annual electors' meeting of said borough in May, 1895, two shall be elected for the term of three years, two for the term of two years, and two for the term of one year, respectively, and at said election in May, 1895, no person shall vote for more than one person for each of the respective terms last above named. At the borough election held on the first Monday of May, 1896, and annually thereafter, two members of said board of education shall be elected for the term of three years, but no person shall vote for more than one member of said board at any election after May, 1895, except for persons to fill vacancies. Vacancies in said board may be filled by the remaining members of said board until the same shall be filled by the voters thereof, but only for the unexpired term. Said board of education shall have all the powers now or hereafter vested in, and shall perform all the duties now or hereafter imposed by law on the school visitors of the several towns in this state. The board of education and the warden and burgesses of said borough shall meet as a joint board on the second Tuesday in June in each year, and prepare a statement showing the estimated cost of each and all the public schools in the borough for the succeeding school year, and shall immediately thereafter notify the committees of the respective school districts of the several amounts so estimated; and said board of education shall present, at the annual borough meeting, a written or printed statement of the total cost of each and all of the public schools in said borough for the school year next preceding, and shall present an estimate of the cost of such schools for the current school year, at a meeting of the freemen of the borough held in July in each year; and said joint board shall hereafter do and perform all other acts and things that the school visitors and the selectmen of said town of Naugatuck have heretofore done and performed, and as may be hereafter required by law to be done and performed, in the several towns by the board of school visitors and selectmen.

NEW BRITAIN

Special acts of 1905, page 932

Schools

§ 36 Said city shall be a consolidated school district and it shall be in place of the town of New Britain in all the duties, obligations, and other matters required by law of or by the town concerning education, and it shall act in such matters instead of the town. All the powers, obligations, rights, and property of the town, whether as a

town or as a consolidated school district, shall be vested in and belong to said city.

§ 37 There shall be a school committee of said city, with all the rights, duties, or powers concerning schools and educational matters now or hereafter vested in committees of consolidated school districts and selectmen of towns by the laws of this state. Said committee shall serve without compensation, except as hereinafter provided, and the present school committee of the consolidated school district of the town of New Britain shall continue to be the committee of the consolidated school district of the city of New Britain until the successors of the present members of said committee shall be elected and qualified as herein provided.

§ 38 Said committee may fix and determine the compensation to be paid to its officers.

§ 39 Said committee shall audit and approve monthly all bills for all current expenses of their department and report the same to the city auditor, and he shall thereupon certify whether or not the appropriation available for said expenses is sufficient for the payment of the bills so approved, and, if sufficient, he shall so certify to the city treasurer, and thereupon said committee, by such official as they shall by their by-laws authorize, shall draw upon the treasurer in favor of the person entitled to the payment of any such bills so approved, and the auditor shall keep a list of all bills so approved and filed with him.

§ 40 All business relative to the schools of said consolidated school district of the city of New Britain heretofore transacted in town meetings shall hereafter be transacted in city meetings.

§ 41 Said committee may make, change, amend, or alter any rules, regulations, or by-laws which they may deem necessary relative to the manner of conducting the meetings and business of the committee, to the conduct and government of schools, and to the duties, terms of office, mode of election, and compensation of all persons employed by said committee and its officers; and said committee may at any time remove any officer thereof or any person employed by them.

§ 42 Said committee shall make such estimates of its expenses for each year and keep such accounts of its expenditures as shall be prescribed by the ordinances of said city, and shall make a report of its doings annually in each year to the common council at the close of each school year.

§ 43 When at any city meeting it shall be voted to erect any school building or enlarge any existing building, and the estimated expense thereof shall exceed five thousand dollars, an appropriation is made to meet the expense of erecting or enlarging such building, said meeting may, if warned for that purpose, vote to issue the bonds of said city for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the erection or enlargement of such building, instead of levying a tax to meet the same. Said meeting shall fix a rate of interest on said bonds, the time and place of payment of principal and interest thereon, the amount and kind of bonds, the manner in which they shall be issued and sold, and the person or persons empowered to

sign the same on behalf of said city; and may provide that a certain part of said bonds may become due and payable in each year, and may provide a sinking fund for the purpose of the payment of such bonds. The avails of the sale of such bonds shall be paid into the city treasury and credited to said school committee on the books of the treasurer for account of new school buildings, and no portion of the money raised by the sale of bonds shall be used for any purpose or paid out of the treasury except for defraying the expense of the construction or enlargement of such school buildings and for furnishing and equipping such new buildings or extensions, and any balance remaining after payment of such bills shall be available only for the purpose of the construction of new or the extension or enlargement of existing school buildings.

Special acts of 1909, page 613

Authorizing the city of New Britain to issue bonds.

NEW HAVEN

Special acts of 1899, page 419

Department of education

§ 104 There shall be in said city a department of education, which shall have the care and management of all the affairs of the New Haven city school district. After this act takes effect no meeting of the New Haven city school district shall be held for any purpose whatever.

§ 105 Said department shall be under the control of a board of education of seven members who shall serve without compensation. The members of the board of education in office at the time this act takes effect shall hold their respective offices during the terms for which they were appointed unless sooner removed for cause according to the provisions of this act. On or before the first day of September, 1899, the mayor shall appoint two members of said board to serve four years from the third Monday in September next following; on or before the first day of September, 1900, the mayor shall appoint two members of said board to serve four years from the third Monday of September next following; on or before the first day of September, 1901, he shall appoint two members of said board to serve for four years from the third Monday of September next following; and on or before the first day of September, 1902, said mayor shall appoint one member of said board to serve for a period of four years from the third Monday of September next following. And on or before the first day of September in every year thereafter the mayor shall fill the vacancies about to occur in said board by appointing one or two members, as the case may be, to serve for four years from the third Monday in September following their appointment. Not more than four members of the same political party shall at any one time be members of said board. The mayor shall fill all vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, by appointment, for the unexpired term. If the mayor shall refuse, fail, or neglect

for thirty days to make an appointment to fill any vacancy that may occur in said board, either by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, then the remaining members of said board may elect a suitable person to fill such vacancy.

§ 106 The board of education shall appoint a superintendent of schools, and shall decide the number of principals, assistants, and teachers to be employed. It may appoint or employ a secretary, an inspector of buildings, and such other officers and employes as may be necessary for the proper conduct of its business. It shall fix their terms of office and their salaries and prescribe their duties in each case, except as hereinafter provided. The officers and employees of the New Haven city school district, at the time of the taking effect of this act, shall retain their respective offices until their successors shall be chosen, and the rules and regulations of the board of education then in existence, not inconsistent with this act, shall remain in full force until repealed. Said board shall have the entire charge and direction of all the public schools of said district, and of the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the support of the same, and shall have charge of the construction, management, and repair of all school buildings, and shall possess all other powers and be subject to all of the general duties of boards of education, school committees, and school visitors in this state, so far as the same are consistent with the terms of this act. It shall annually choose a president from among its own members, make its own by-laws, keep a journal of its proceedings, define the duties of its officers and committees, and prescribe such rules and regulations for discipline in said public schools as are not inconsistent with the laws of the state.

§ 107 The superintendent of schools, if he has not held the office before, shall be appointed for one year, and if continued in office thereafter may be appointed for a term of five years, and his salary shall not be reduced before the expiration of said term of five years. He shall not be removed during said term except by the vote of five members of the board of education. He shall appoint from those eligible under the rules of the board all principals, assistants, and teachers necessary to fill positions authorized by the board. He shall assign all principals, assistants, and teachers to their respective positions and reassign them or dismiss them from office at his discretion. He shall report at each meeting of the board all appointments, reassignments, and dismissals made by him since the previous meeting. Any appointment by the superintendent may be rejected by a vote of five members of the board. Any dismissal by the superintendent shall be final unless reversed by a vote of five members of the board at the meeting when such dismissal is reported. Notice of dismissal on the part of the superintendent shall be given to the principal, assistant, or teacher, by the superintendent in writing at least one week before the meeting of the board when the superintendent reports such dismissal. He shall, with the approval of the board of education, prescribe the courses of study in all the schools, but the text-books to be used in said courses shall be designated by the board. The superintendent shall annually, at a date to be fixed by the

board, submit to the board a full report of the work and condition of the schools during the previous year, with recommendations for the ensuing year, which report, when accepted by the board, shall form part of its report to the mayor. He shall also report, each month during the school year, to the board in writing, any changes made in the several courses of study, and what principals, assistants, and teachers he has assigned, reassigned, or dismissed, and shall furnish such additional information regarding the condition of the schools and the efficiency of the teaching force as may be required by the board. Said monthly reports shall be entered in a suitable book provided for the purpose, and shall be kept as a part of the records of the department.

§ 108 The treasurer of the city shall receive the amount of school money to which the district is entitled from the school moneys of the state, from the town of New Haven, from state appropriations for school purposes, from gifts, and from the tax laid within the district for school purposes, which moneys shall be subject to the order of the board of education under such rules and regulations as the board of finance may from time to time establish.

§ 109 The board of education shall submit to the board of finance of the city, at the time fixed by law for the submission of the estimates of the other departments of said city, a detailed estimate of its expenses for the next year for which the appropriations for city purposes are by law required to be made, specifying separately the sums needed for current and special expenses.

§ 110 Said board of finance shall annually appropriate for the purposes of said district such amount as it may deem necessary for such purposes. Appropriations made for school sites and the building and furnishing of new schoolhouses or additions to old ones shall be known as the special school fund, and it shall be the duty of the board of education to cause accurate accounts to be kept of its receipts and expenditures, distinguishing between those of a general and those of a special character. The board of finance shall levy, for school purposes, a tax upon all property within said district as now or hereafter constituted.

§ 111 The board of education shall have power to maintain one or two high schools, as it may deem advisable, and a manual training school, and it shall determine the number and location of primary and grammar schools, but no expenditure involving any expense to the city of New Haven or the New Haven city school district for the purchase of ground or the erection of schoolhouses shall be made until a special appropriation for that purpose shall have been made.

§ 112 Said board shall annually, at a date to be fixed by the mayor, transmit to the mayor a full report of its proceedings during the previous year, together with a statement of its receipts and expenditures, specifying those on account of current expenses, and special expenses for land and buildings respectively, with such other details as the mayor may from time to time require.

§ 113 Said board shall have power to divide the school district into as many sub-districts as it may deem advisable for the purpose of

determining the limits within which children may attend each school.

§ 114 The city of New Haven, upon the recommendation of the board of education, shall have power to take sites for schoolhouses, or for the enlargement of sites already acquired, in the manner provided by law for the taking of land for public parks.

§ 115 The title to all property, legal or equitable, owned by such district, or which may hereafter be acquired for school purposes in said district, is hereby vested in the board of education, as trustee for said New Haven city school district.

§ 116 The Westville school district and the South school district are excepted from the provisions hereof. Whenever the electors of either the Westville school district or the South school district in the town and city of New Haven shall, by a majority vote in district meeting, in the manner provided for the admission of the different wards in section 218 of this act, express their desire to have their district annexed to the New Haven city school district, said vote shall be certified to the board of education of the New Haven city school district, and said board shall then, by a proper vote, declare the district in question to be a part of the New Haven city school district, and it shall thereafter be included in said New Haven city school district, and it be governed by all the provisions of this act relating to said district.

NEW LONDON

Special acts of 1905, pages 783, 784, 786, and 802

§ 9 At each annual meeting for the election of officers there shall be elected three school visitors for the term of three years and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

§ 10 The mayor shall be, ex officio, a member of all committees of the court of common council, and of the board of water and sewer commissioners, and of the board of school visitors.

§ 48 All the rights, powers, and duties relative to education, schools, school districts, schoolhouses, school lands, school property, and school officers, of whatsoever kind, heretofore conferred or imposed, or hereafter to be conferred or imposed upon towns, shall be and they are imposed and conferred, within the limits of the city of New London, upon said city, and upon the officers chosen by it for school purposes.

§ 49 The school visitors of said city shall continue to be such school officers, and shall be charged with and perform all the duties of a school committee, and shall have all its powers, and shall act in the place and stead of such committee in all things; and the city of New London shall be substituted for and take the place of the town of New London in all matters concerning education, and shall act instead of said town in all of the same.

§ 50 All the powers, obligatory duties, rights, and property of said city of New London, whether as such city, or as a union school district, in respect to education and schools, shall be vested in and belong to said city of New London, which shall be and act, for all

intents and purposes, as such union school district, and all such powers and duties of said city shall be exercised and performed by said board of school visitors, unless otherwise ordered by said city.

NORWALK

Special acts of 1901 page 685

§ 1 The organization and formation of the high schools now existing and being conducted in the town of Norwalk, and all acts hitherto performed in the management and conduct of said schools, are hereby validated and confirmed; but said schools shall hereafter be conducted under the head or title of the Norwalk High School, with one or more departments and courses of study; and for the purpose of maintaining such high school, the town of Norwalk may purchase, receive, hold, and convey any property, build and repair schoolhouses, lay taxes, and make contracts and adopt regulations for the management of such school.

Special Acts, 1909 page 670

§ 1 So much of section one of an act concerning the Norwalk High School, approved April 11, 1901, as place the Norwalk High School under control of the board of school visitors is hereby repealed, to take effect upon the organization of the committee provided for in section two of this act.

§ 2 At the annual town meeting for the election of town officers in the town of Norwalk, to be held on the first Monday in October, 1909, and annually thereafter, there shall be elected a committee of five persons, to be known as The Norwalk High School Committee, who shall have all the powers and duties of high school committees under existing statutes.

§ 3 No person shall vote for more than three members of this committee, and the five persons having the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Special Acts, 1909, pages 629-631; Sections 3, 4, 5, 6

Creates a board of estimate and prescribes duties of board of school visitors and high school committee.

NORWICH

Special acts of 1897, page 1058

Falls District

§ 1 That the third or Falls school district in the town of Norwich be and the same is hereby made and constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of The Falls District. Said district shall receive its proportion of the public money, shall have entire control of all the schools within its limits, may establish and maintain schools of different grades, and shall have and enjoy all the powers and privileges at present enjoyed by school districts in this state.

§ 2 There shall be elected at a meeting held within and for said The Falls District, on Friday following the second Monday of June, 1897, at 7.30 o'clock P. M., at the schoolhouse in said The Falls District, a committee consisting of seven persons, voters in said district, by ballot and by a majority vote, three of the members of said committee to be elected for one year from and after the date of said meeting, two members of said committee to be elected for two years from and after the date of said meeting, and two members of said committee to be elected for three years from and after the date of said meeting. The terms for which said members are to be elected shall be designated upon the ballot cast for the same, and they and their successors in office shall have the control and management of the schools in said district, examine, approve, employ, and dismiss teachers, prescribe the course of study to be pursued in the schools, and make such by-laws and rules, not inconsistent with the laws of this state, as they shall from time to time deem necessary, choose by ballot and by a majority vote of the said committee a president of said committee, who shall preside at its meetings when present, and at meetings of the district when present, and if the president of said committee shall be absent from any of said meetings then the presiding officer of said meetings shall be selected from any of the voters of said district present, at any of said annual and special meetings of said district, and shall choose in like manner a treasurer of said district from among members of said committee; and shall choose in like manner as aforesaid a clerk of said district; and said committee and their successors in office shall also have the power and authority to borrow money for school purposes upon the credit of said district when authorized by vote of said district. In case of vacancy caused by resignation, death, or removal from the district, the remaining members of said committee by a majority vote shall fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting of said district, when some person shall be elected by the said district for the unexpired term, and said committee shall do and perform all such acts as are now by law devolved upon the district committee of said third school district. The compensation of all of the officers and committees shall be determined by a vote of the district.

§ 3 Said committee shall hold its regular meetings on the first Monday of each month, and special meetings may be called by the president upon three days' notice thereof, and shall be called by him upon the written application of four members of the committee.

§ 4 The annual meeting of said The Falls District shall be held on the Friday after the second Monday of June in each year, at which meeting said district shall elect, by ballot and by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the district present and voting, two members of the said committee for a term of three years, to fill the places of the members whose terms of office shall have expired; and shall elect in the manner hereinbefore provided a member or members to fill the unexpired term of any member or members of said committee who shall have resigned, died, or moved out of the district, as provided by section

two of this charter, and a collector of taxes. The annual report of the committee and of the district treasurer shall be submitted to said meeting.

§ 5 There shall also be elected at each annual meeting for the election of the said committee, in addition to the number specified in section four, by a majority vote, by ballot, a member of said committee who shall hold office for one year from and after the date of his said election.

§ 6 The annual tax meeting of The Falls District shall be held on the Friday following the second Monday of June in each year, and the special meetings of the district may be called by the said committee as occasion may require, and shall be called on application in writing of fifteen legal voters of said district.

§ 7 The district treasurer and the collector of taxes shall each give a bond to the satisfaction of a committee of three voters of said district, elected by the voters of said district at its annual meeting for the purposes mentioned in this section, conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties, and for an accounting of all moneys that may be received by either of them.

Special acts of 1899, page 85

Greeneville school district

§ 1 That the Greeneville school district in the town of Norwich be and is hereby made and constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of The Greeneville School District.

§ 2 Said The Greeneville School District shall receive its proportionate share of the public money; shall have entire and exclusive control of all the public schools within the limits of said district; may establish, maintain, and manage schools of different grades therein, and shall have and may exercise all the powers and privileges at present enjoyed by school districts in this state.

§ 3 The first meeting of said corporation shall be held in the brick schoolhouse in said district on the Friday next following the third Monday of June, 1899, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and there shall be held a regular annual meeting of said corporation at the same place and hour on the Friday next following the third Monday of each June thereafter.

§ 4 Notice of said first meeting, as well as of all regular and special meetings, shall be given by publishing a notice thereof once in a daily newspaper published in the said town of Norwich, not less than five days and not more than ten days prior to such meeting, and also by posting a copy of such notice on the outside of the main entrance door of said schoolhouse, and a similar copy on the public signpost nearest to said schoolhouse at least five days prior to the date of such meeting. The notice of said first meeting shall be signed and given by the present district committee of said district, and notice of all other meetings shall be signed and given by the board of education of said corporation. The notice of every special meeting shall state the purpose of such meeting.

Special meetings may be called and held as occasion may require and shall be called by the said board upon the written request of not less than twenty of the legal voters residing in said district.

§ 5 All the legal voters of said district shall be entitled to vote at all meetings of said corporation and no other person shall have the right to vote or otherwise to participate in said meetings.

§ 6 The officers of said corporation shall be a board of education consisting of six persons, a clerk, a treasurer, a collector, and an auditor, each of whom must be a legal voter residing in said district.

§ 7 All of said officers shall be elected by ballot, and a majority of the lawful ballots cast shall be requisite to elect.

§ 8 At said first meeting there shall be chosen two members of said board of education to serve for one year from the date of said meeting, two to serve for two years from said date, and two to serve for three years from said date, and the ballots for members of said board cast at said first meeting shall state the number of years for which each member of said board shall serve. At each annual meeting thereafter there shall be elected two members of said board to serve for three years. At said first meeting there shall also be elected a clerk, a treasurer, a collector, and an auditor, each to serve for one year from the date of said meeting; and at each annual meeting thereafter there shall be chosen a clerk, a treasurer, a collector, and an auditor, each for one year from date of election and until their successors are elected and qualified.

§ 9 The said board of education shall have the entire and exclusive control, supervision, and management of all public schools within the limits of said school district; and shall possess, enjoy, and exercise all the powers, and shall perform all the duties of school district committees and of school visitors; and the school visitors of said town of Norwich shall cease to have and to exercise any authority in said district when this resolution takes effect.

§ 10 Said board of education shall also have the power to make and to enforce proper rules and by-laws for its own government, and for the management of said corporation and of its affairs; and to amend, alter, or suspend the same; and to choose such officers of said board as it may deem requisite, including a president thereof.

§ 11 The president of said board shall preside at all the meetings thereof, as well as at all meetings of said corporation, but in case the president is absent, or when there is a vacancy in his office, his duties shall be performed by such other member of said board as shall be designated by vote of the remaining members of said board; provided, that at the said first meeting of said corporation the legal voters present shall elect *viva voce* the presiding officer of said first meeting.

§ 12 The auditor shall duly examine all books, accounts, and vouchers of said corporation and of its officers, shall make a true and full report of his examinations and doings, when and as required by the rules and by-laws adopted by said board; and shall perform such other duties as said board may impose on him. The other officers shall discharge the duties, and shall have and exercise the powers and

privileges, of the corresponding officers of said school district, as constituted before the creation of said corporation.

§ 13 Said board shall hold meetings for the transaction of business at such times and places as shall be determined by said board, and a majority of the members thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all proper business.

§ 14 Said board shall have full and exclusive power to examine, employ, and dismiss teachers for the public schools in said district, and also to perform all the duties and to exercise all the powers and privileges now possessed and enjoyed by school district committees in this state.

§ 15 Said board of education shall have power to borrow money for the legitimate needs of said corporation, upon the credit of said corporation, and to execute and negotiate its suitable obligations therefor.

§ 16 The treasurer and collector shall each furnish a bond, with surety or sureties satisfactory to said board and conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties; and no person shall enter upon the duties of the office of either treasurer or collector until his bond shall have been accepted and approved by said board.

§ 17 Said board shall fix the compensation of all officers and of all other employees of said corporation.

§ 18 At each annual meeting after June 23, 1899, there shall be presented written reports of the treasurer and the board of education for the preceding twelve months, and a written estimate by said board of the receipts and expenses of the twelve months following.

§ 19 Any vacancy in any of said offices shall be filled by said board, or the remaining members thereof, until the next annual meeting.

§ 20 This act shall take effect on the twenty-third day of June, 1899, on the organization of the first meeting of said corporation as provided in said act; and the terms of all the present officers of The Greeneville School District shall terminate at the time this act takes effect as herein provided; and the report of the officers of said district shall be made at said first meeting.

ORANGE

Special acts of 1899, page 269

Union school district of Orange

§ 1 The Union school district of the town of Orange may, at its next annual meeting, vote upon the question of whether or not said district will adopt the form of school government provided for in sections 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, and 2134 of the general statutes, and if a majority of the voters of said district shall at said meeting vote in favor of adopting said form of government, then the officers of said district elected at said annual meeting shall hold office until the third Monday of September, 1899.

§ 2 If said district shall vote to adopt said form of government, then said district shall hold its annual meeting on the third Monday of

September, 1899, and annually thereafter; and at the annual meeting held on the third Monday of September, 1899, elect the officers provided for in said section 2130 of the general statutes, and shall elect two members of a board of education to serve for one year, two members to serve for two years, and two members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter two members to serve for three years, as provided in said statutes.

§ 3 Upon said district voting as herein provided, and upon the election of officers of said district as provided in section two, said district and said officers shall have all the powers, rights and duties, and be subject to all the obligations imposed upon school districts so organized as provided in sections 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, and 2134 of the general statutes, and all other acts relating to school districts so far as the same are applicable; and in case of a vacancy occurring in any office, the board of education may fill the same till the next annual meeting.

§ 4 The adoption by said district of said form of government shall in no manner affect the rights, property, or obligations of said school district, but the same shall continue in the same manner as if this act had not been passed, and shall be administered, adjusted, and liquidated by said district and by the officers elected in pursuance of this act, in lieu of the officers now administering the same, and all debts due said district and all obligations due from said district shall be collected and paid by said district and by the officers elected hereunder, to the same extent as if this act had not been passed.

§ 5 If said district shall vote to adopt said form of government, the school visitors of the town of Orange shall only have jurisdiction in the remaining portion of the town after the third Monday of September, 1899.

§ 6 This act shall take effect from its passage.

Special Acts of 1909, page 735

Authorizing the Union school district of the town of Orange and the center school district of the town of Orange to issue bonds.

Validating certain irregularities and omissions.

(Chapter 263 public acts of 1909)

§ 21 The action taken by the town of Orange at a special meeting of said town held on February 7, 1909, abolishing the first, second, third, fourth, and Tyler City school districts in said town and forming out of the territory formerly composing said districts a new district to be known as the Orange Center School District, is hereby validated and confirmed. The election by said Orange Center School District, at its annual meeting held on June 30, 1909, of a district committee of five is hereby validated and confirmed, and the five persons so elected at said meeting shall be the committee of said school district until the next annual meeting of said district, and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties required by law of school committees until said next annual meeting of said district.

POMFRET

Special Acts of 1909, page 746

Concerning the Pomfret school.

RIDGEFIELD

Special Acts of 1909, pages 657-659

Creates a board of finance and prescribes the duties of the town school committee—section 7

STAMFORD

Special Acts, 1909, pages 646 and 689

Authorizing the town of Stamford to provide a site for a free public library and to make an appropriation for the support and maintenance thereof and to issue bonds.

Amending the charter of the Ferguson library

STONINGTON

Special Acts of 1909, pages 617 and 68

Authorizing the third school district of the town of Stonington to issue bonds.

Authorizing the ninth school district of the town of Stonington to issue bonds

WATERBURY

Special Acts of 1899, page 498

§ 1 The territorial limits of the body politic and corporate existing under the name of the city of Waterbury shall hereafter include all land and territory situated within the limits of the Center school district of Waterbury as now or hereafter defined.

§ 2 There shall be in the city of Waterbury a department of education which shall have the care and management of all the property and affairs of the Center school district of Waterbury. After this act shall take effect no meeting of said Center school district shall be held for any purpose whatever.

§ 3 Said department shall be under the control of the board of education, consisting of the mayor, who shall be ex officio chairman, and seven members, who shall be elected biennially at the meetings of said city for the election of officers; and for this purpose separate ballots shall be provided in the several voting places in said city. The terms of office of said members shall begin on the first Monday of January next following their election, and the provisions of the charter of said city in relation to the powers and duties of city officers shall apply to said members.

§ 4 No person shall vote for more than four members of the board of education. If any ballot found in said boxes shall have the names

of more than four persons for members of said board, the first four names only shall be counted, and the seven persons of the whole number voted for and counted as aforesaid having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected members of the board of education of said city. In case a vacancy shall occur in said board by reason of a tie vote, or death, resignation, or removal, or any other cause, such vacancy may be filled in the manner now provided for filling vacancies in other city offices.

§ 5 The members of said board of education shall receive such compensation for their services as shall be prescribed by the board of aldermen.

§ 6 Said board shall hold regular meetings every month, and special meetings at such times as it may appoint or the mayor may call. Except in case of a tie, the mayor shall have no vote in any meeting.

§ 7 The board of education shall appoint a superintendent of schools, and shall decide the number of principals, assistants, and teachers to be employed. It may appoint or employ a clerk, an inspector of buildings, and such other officers and employees as may be necessary for the proper conduct of its business. It shall fix their salaries, subject to the approval of the board of finance, and prescribe their terms of office, and their duties, in each case, except as hereinafter provided. The officers and employees of the Center school district, at the time when this act shall take effect, shall retain their respective offices until their successors shall be chosen and duly qualified, and the rules and regulations of the board of education and district committee then in existence, not inconsistent with this act, shall remain in full force until repealed. The board of education herein provided for shall have the entire charge and direction of all the public schools of said district, and of the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the support of the same, and shall have power to construct, manage, and repair all school buildings, and shall possess all other powers and be subject to all of the general duties of boards of education, school committees, and school visitors in this state, so far as the same are consistent with the terms of this act. It shall make its own by-laws, keep a journal of its proceedings, define the duties of its officers and committees, and prescribe such rules and regulations for discipline in the said public schools as are not inconsistent with the laws of the state.

§ 8 The superintendent of schools shall be appointed for the term of two years, and his salary shall not be increased or decreased during any term except in the manner provided by the charter of said city. He shall not be removed during said term except by the vote of five members of the board of education. He shall appoint from those eligible under the rules of the board all principals, assistants, and teachers necessary to fill positions authorized by the board. He shall assign all principals, assistants, and teachers to their respective positions, and reassign them or dismiss them from office at his discretion. He shall report at each meeting of the board all appointments, reassignments, and dismissals, made by him since the previous meeting. Any appointment by the superintendent may be rejected by a vote of the

majority of the board. Any dismissal by the superintendent shall be final unless reversed by a vote of a majority of the board at the meeting when such dismissal is reported. Notice of dismissal on the part of the superintendent shall be given to the principal, assistant, or teacher by the superintendent in writing at least one week before the meeting of the board when the superintendent reports such dismissal. He shall, with the approval of the board of education, prescribe the course of study in all the schools, but the text-books to be used in said courses shall be designated by the board. The superintendent shall annually, at a date to be fixed by the board, submit to the board a full report of the work and condition of the schools during the previous year, with recommendations for the ensuing year, which report, when accepted by the board, shall form part of its report to the mayor. He shall also report, each month during the school year, to the board in writing, any changes made in the course of study, and what principals, assistants, and teachers he has assigned, reassigned, or dismissed, and shall furnish such additional information regarding the condition of the schools and the efficiency of the teaching force as may be required by the board. Said monthly reports shall be entered in a suitable book provided for that purpose, and shall be kept as part of the records of the department.

§ 9 The treasurer of the city shall receive the amount of school money to which the district is entitled from the school moneys of the state, from the town of Waterbury, from state appropriations for school purposes, from gifts, and from the tax laid within the district for school purposes, which moneys shall be subject to the order of the board of education under such rules and regulations as the board of finance may from time to time establish.

§ 10 The board of education shall submit to the board of finance of the city, at the time fixed by law for the submission of the estimates of the other departments of said city, a detailed estimate of its expenses for the next year for which the appropriations for city purposes are by law required to be made, specifying separately the sums needed for current and special expenses.

§ 11 The provisions of sections 92 and 93 of the charter of the city of Waterbury shall apply to such estimates, and to all taxes and appropriations based thereon; but no tax shall be laid upon any property lying outside of the present limits of the city of Waterbury and within the limits of said city as hereby established at a rate exceeding one-half of the rate of taxation upon property lying within the present limits of said city.

§ 12 The board of education shall annually, at a date fixed by the mayor, transmit to the mayor a full report of its proceedings during the previous year, together with a statement of its receipts and expenditures, specifying those on account of current expenses and special expenses for land and buildings respectively, with such other details as the mayor may from time to time require.

§ 13 Said board shall have power to divide the school district into as many sub-districts as it may deem advisable, for the purpose of

determining the limits within which children may attend each school.

§ 14 The city of Waterbury, upon the recommendation of the board of education, shall have power to take sites for schoolhouses, or for the enlargement of sites already acquired, in the manner provided by law for taking of land for public parks.

§ 15 The title to all property, legal or equitable, owned by said district, or which may hereafter be acquired for school purposes in said district, is hereby vested in the board of education, as trustee for said Center school district.

§ 16 Nothing in this act shall be construed to restrict the right of any woman to vote at any meeting held for the purpose of choosing any officer of schools, or for any educational purpose under the general or special laws of this state, and nothing herein shall confer upon any woman the right to vote for the mayor of said city of Waterbury or for any other city officer.

Amending the charter of the city of Waterbury and consolidating the governments of the town and city of Waterbury

Special acts of 1901, page 858

§ 10 All liabilities, debts, and obligations owing on said first Monday of January, 1902, from or by the city or Center school district of Waterbury, shall remain a liability, debt, and obligation upon the persons and property within the second district hereinbefore described, and any indebtedness, bonded or otherwise, thereafter incurred for any purposes within said second district not in this act provided to be paid by said first district, including disposal of sewage, shall be assumed solely by the said second district.

§ 11 The several school districts of the town of Waterbury, outside of said second district, shall continue to remain as school districts with the same territorial limits, rights, powers, and obligations as now existing with the exception as set forth in section seven of this act, and the obligations now imposed upon the town of Waterbury, with respect to the support of schools outside of said second district, are hereby imposed upon said city of Waterbury and shall be an expense incurred by and chargeable to the first district hereinbefore described.

§ 12 Whenever twenty-five electors residing in any one of said school districts shall petition the board of aldermen of said city that the school district within which they reside may be brought under the full jurisdiction of the second district heretofore described, so that the persons and property within said school district may secure from the government of said city the same benefits and be subject to the same obligations as persons and property within said second district, said board of aldermen, after due hearing, shall fix a day on which all legal voters residing within the limits of said school district may vote upon the question whether they are in favor of or opposed to said petition. And if on said day a majority of the votes cast within said school district shall be found in favor of having said petition granted, said board of aldermen shall grant the same and make an order that the

said school district, together with its inhabitants and property, shall thereafter be and remain under the full jurisdiction of the said second district, and such order shall have the same force and effect as if it formed a part of this act, and said school district shall then be deemed to have been abolished as a school district.

§ 13 The board of education of said city shall, on and after the first Monday of January, 1902, have and possess all of the powers and duties vested in town school visitors by the general statutes. Said board shall have the power, at its discretion, of admitting any child resident in any of the several school districts outside of said second taxation district to any graded school within said second district, and shall admit any such child to the high school within said district, if such child shall be qualified for admission thereto, upon payment of such annual fee as may be determined upon by said board of education. Such fee shall be paid by said city and be an expense of and chargeable to the said first taxation district, *provided*, that not more than thirty dollars shall be paid for each scholar attending such schools from any of said several school districts.

Public acts of 1909, page 959

Authorizing the city of Waterbury to issue school bonds.

WOODBURY

The town of Woodbury shall succeed to all rights which any of its school districts enjoyed in any real estate within said town at the time when said town voted to consolidate its school districts.

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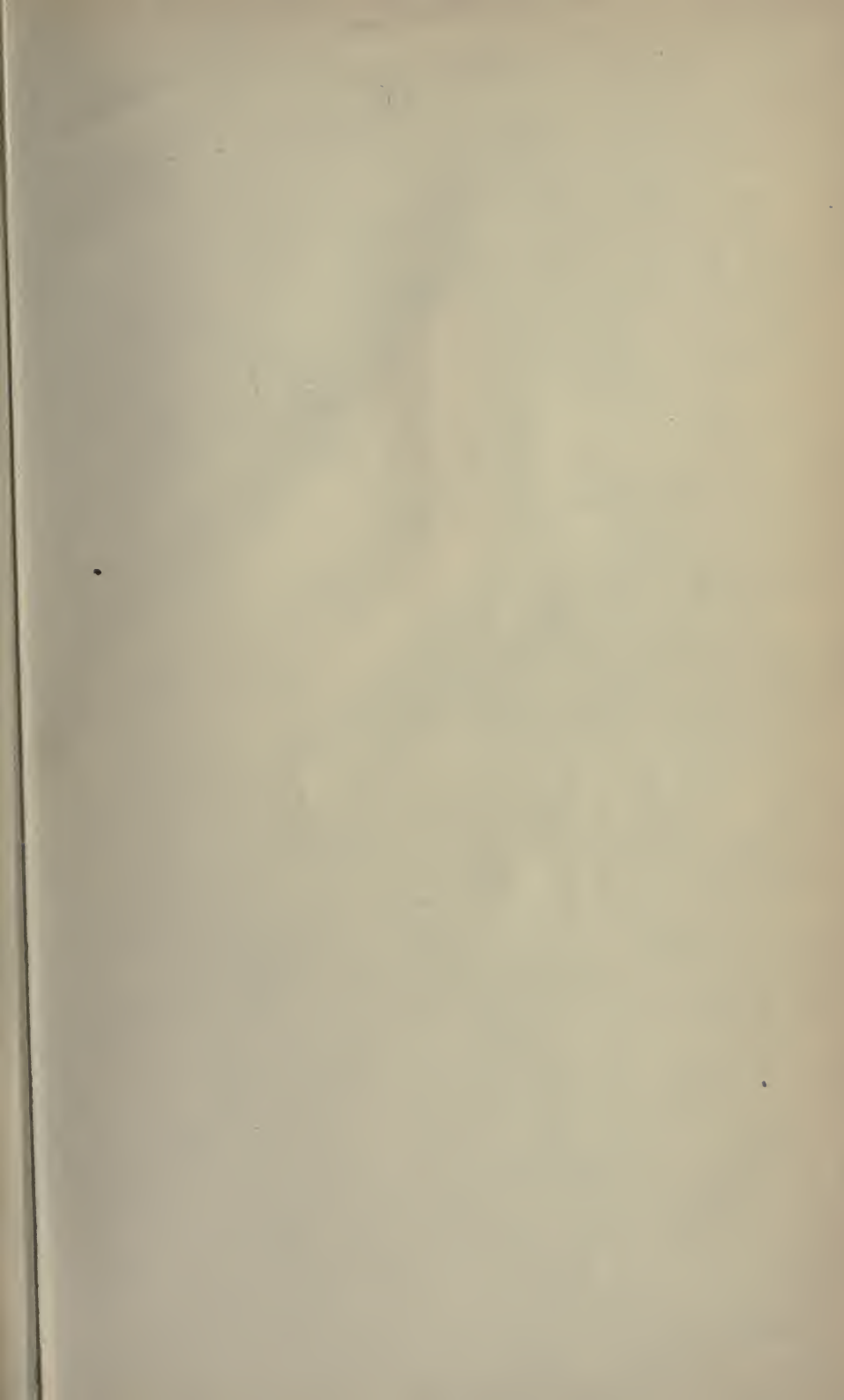
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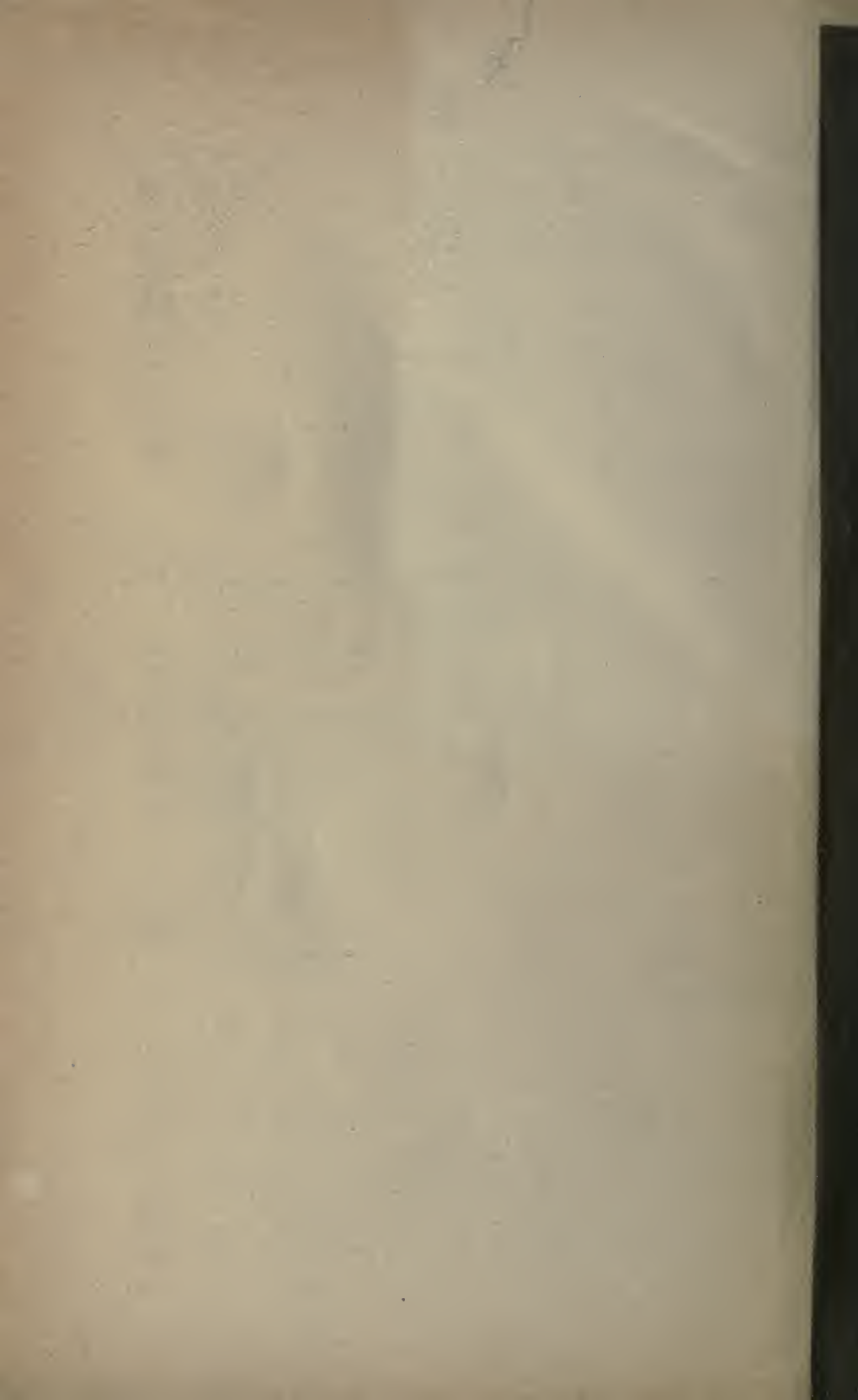
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